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STUDENTS FIRED ON IN GWALIOR

3 Dead; 7 Injured

TOTAL HARTAL IN CITY; ARMED POLICE CALLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GWALIOR, Aug. 9.

THREE students are reported to have been killed and seven others seriously injured as a result of police firing on demonstrators near the Secretariat this afternoon. Earlier, several students were injured, one seriously, in a lathi-charge by the police when the youths refused to disperse from the lawns of the Secretariat.

The students had declared a hartal today in protest against the failure of the Victoria College authorities to meet their demands which include hostel accommodation for 300 boys, toilet facilities in the hostel, expansion of the college building and opening of extra sections in each class to relieve the congestion and overcrowding.

Most of the 1,700 students of the college went to the Secretariat in a procession and squatted on its lawns for over three hours. A few student leaders then met the Chief Minister and respresented their case, but they came back disappointed and asked their comrades to start a "satyagraha" on the Secretariat lawns.

Some students started throwing stones at the police who had followed the procession; the glass panes of the police van were smashed. Then the police started out with their lathis. Most of the students dispersed, but a little later a few of them continued to throw stones from scattered areas. Upon this, the police opened fire.

PTI reports that three students sustained injuries in the lathi charge. The city is observing complete hartal as a protest against the firing. Armed police have been requisitioned to meet any emergency.

BODIES REMOVED

The U.P.I. says: An angry mob of students gate-crashed into the morgue and took forcible possession of the bodies of Harisingh, a student of the Jivajirao Inter College, and Darbansingh, a student of the V. C. High School, who were killed in the police firing.

The bodies were taken out in a procession and placed in the hostel of the Victoria College for "darshan". They will be cremated tomorrow morning.

The Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat, Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya, has expressed his deep sorrow at this afternoon's police firing and appealed to people to restore normal conditions.

In a statement to the press, he says: "I am deeply grieved to learn of the tragic incident this afternoon. I offer by heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. I have ordered an enquiry into the incident. Meanwhile, I would appeal to all peace-loving citizens to refrain from suporting unruly elements and exploiting the unfortunate incident and to help in the quick restoration of normal conditions. Needless to emphasise, educational and other problems with which all of us are faced can be solved only in a peaceful atmosphere."

COMMUNIUQE

A Madhya Bharat Government communique, giving the official version of the incident, says that a departmental inquiry into the firing has been ordered.

The communique says, in full:

"A procession of students, inspired by interested political parties, was taken out this morning in defiance of the ban imposed under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The processionists marched to the Secretariat and surrounded the car of the Chief Minister. Later, the processionists swarmed into the Secretariat premises and, despite the patient hearing given by the Chief Minister to a deputation of the demonstrators and repeated appeals by officials of the Education Department, the processionists refused to disperse.

"Instead, a meeting was held within the premises of the Secretariat at which fiery speeches were delivered and damage was caused to Government property resulting in breakage of glass panes, flower pots, etc. The assembly was thereupon declared unlawful and after due warning a lathicharge was ordered. A portion of the crowd re-formed itself at another point and attacked a police party with brickbats from close quarters. The police party opened fire in self-defence, as a result of which five persons received injuries and were taken to hospital; two of them have since died.

"A departmental inquiry into the firing has been ordered by Government."

More Boys Die: Curfew Is On

GWALIOR, Aug. 9, (PTI): Three students were killed and six injured, two seriously, when the police opened fire on a procession of students near the Moti Mahal Secretariat today, according to the latest casualty figures available from the hospital.

Three of them sustained injuries in a lathi charge. Curfew has been imposed in the city from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

BIDI WORKERS RIOT IN SAUGOR

Sequel To Wage Cut Shops Looted

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, August 9.

Rowdy scences accompanied by looting of shops and destruction of property were witnessed at Saugor, 114 miles from here on Tuesday evening, when a 'bidi" workers' procession became unrully and some of the processionists became violent.

The police who rushed to the scene, dispersed the rioters with a lathi charge and arrested about 50 persons. The situation was brought under control promptly, before the trouble could spread to other areas.

The District Magistrate has issued an order under Sec. 144 Cr. Pr. C., banning processions, meetings, assembly of more than five persons, and carrying of lathis or other lethal weapons, for a month.

About a thousand 'bidi' workers, it is reported, took out a procession to protest against reduction in their wages from Rs. 1-6 per thousand to Rs. 1-2 per thousand. While marching through the Gujarati Bazar locality, some of the workers visited their employers' premises and asked them to revise their decision regarding the wage cut. When the latter refused to do so, the workers, it is alleged became violent and started looting the shops and destroying property.

Soon the streets were littered with loose 'bidi' bundles and tissue paper and tobacco. Some of the looted articles were also thrown into wells.

ARMED MOB RAIDS DP HOUSES

3 Male Refugees Abducted

COOCHBEHAR, Aug. 9 (PTI): An armed mob raided about half a dozen houses of East Bengal refugees of Dighaltari, a border village in Dinhata police station, on August 3, according to information received here.

The raiders, believed to have come from Pakistan territory, looted a large number of heads of cattle, ploughing implements and other belongings and forcibly took away three male refugees who are still untraced.

The villagers of Dighaltari, frightened by the raid, fled to Nazirhat, a neighbouring village. They were sheltered there in a government camp.

The Sub-Divisional Officer and the District Inspector have left for the place of the incident.

FLYING TIGERS

CALCUTTA, August 9 (PTI): Two Royal Bengal Tiger cubs will take off for London from Dum Dum by a B O A C York tomorrow. They have been purchased by a private London zoo for Rs. 8,000 (lb. 600 sterling) from a dealer in Calcutta.

The Future Belongs To The Youth

—Courtesy: "The Militant", New York.

Korea: The Big Push Is On: Reds Retreat

MACARTHUR'S H.Q. FOR KOREA, August 9, (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN troops on the Korean south coast road, west of Pusan, were today within seven miles of the advanced Communist base at Chinju, a gain of four miles since their counter-offensive began on Monday and the Communists were reported withdrawing.

An Eighth Army headquarters communique suggested that the whole United Nations "west wall" front smashed open by several Communist bridgeheads in the centre and along the upper reaches of the Naktong River had stiffened with the initiative passing to American and South Korean troops.

The Eighth Army reported "successful action in every engagement with the enemy" saying beaten and retreating Communist elements had left much booty on the field. In the north where South Korean forces were reported eating away Communist bridgeheads thrown over the Naktong, eleven Communist tanks were captured, either burnt out or abandoned.

Reports of the withdrawal of Communist forces on the south coast road under the United States Marines and Army counter-assault to protect the supply port of Pusan came from closely questioned Korean civilians who had filtered through the fighting lines. They reported packing-up and getting-out movements behind the Communist southern front though the Americans on this sector are still heavily outnumbered.

WILL BE PUSHED BACK

North Koreans who pushed across the Naktong south of Waegwan yesterday, into a sector held by the American first cavalry division "will be contained and pushed back across the river today", the Eighth Army said.

Artillery in support of the cavalry division's front scattered and smashed the Communist cross-river push, the Eighth Army said.

Then the barrage was lifted to let loose a rush of American troops for "close combat".

Late despatches today placed American forces approaching the last high ground taken by Communist forces in their crossing of the Naktong at Pugang-Ni, little more than 20 miles up from the south coast, several days ago, and said that American attacks to wipe out the bridgehead were under way with "great spirit and vigour."

TAKEN & RETAKEN

South Korean troops were earlier reported to have thrown Communists back across the Naktong immediately north of Waegwan, on the approaches to Aaegu, but later despatches said North Koreans at one point on this sector had retaken high ground from where they were pushed yesterday.

The Communist bridgehead just north-east of Waegwan had been contained, the Eighth Army said. South Korean troops had retaken commanding positions lost yesterday. They despatched three or four tanks in action supported by aircraft and first cavalry artillery.

South Korean advances were also reported in the Yangipong area on the north front running from the Naktong to the east coast.

Unconfirmed reports said a Communist column had bypassed the embattled Yongdok area on the east coast and had cut south through "impassable" hill country to within 10 miles of the bridgehead at Pohang.

In the Yongdok area itself, South Korean forces were reported holding.

REDS' CLAIMS

A North Korean high command communique stated that units of the People's Army were advancing on the east coast, south of Chongsong, completely wiped out the American 18th regiment, a motorised regiment and smashed the artillery division and other American units, capturing a large quantity of war material including guns and lorries, says UPI.

An earlier communique accused the U.S. Air Force for barbarous bombing, causing civilian casualties and destroying cultural, educational and residential buildings on August 7. It said that in one raid, thirty U.S. four-engined bombers dropped several hundred bombs in Pyongyang suburbs for a period of three hours.

THE WAY BACK

AUGUST 10: Communist troops were pulling back on a major front today for the first time in this 47-day-old war.

A communique from General MacArthur's headquarters said reconnaissance pilots confirmed earlier reports from Korean civilians that the Communists holding Chinju were preparing to evacuate the town as the American offensive advanced an average of three miles from the east.

Today's Air Force communique announced raids on marshalling yards and munitions works in Pyongyang, North Korean capital, on August 7 and 8, which were so devastating "that it may be impossible to itemise or evaluate destruction". Large fires and explosions followed the bombing, the communique said. Inchon Harbour on the west coast was also attacked.

A BELSEN IN S. KOREA

Terrible Crime, Says U. K. Correspondent

LONDON, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter).

A message from Rang Wul, Near Taejon, in today's Daily Worker alleged that 7,000 people were 'butchered' in a valley about one kilometre from Rang Wul under the supervision of American officers.

The message by the Daily Worker's special correspondent with the Korean People's Army, Alan Winnington, went on to say that 'American service rifle, pistol and carbine bullets were used to kill them.

'The trucks that drove them to their deaths were American, and some of the drivers were American. The shooting, beating and beheading were done by South Korean puppet police, but this is an American crime one of the worst the world has ever known,' the Daily Worker special correspondent claimed.

'Great ditches like those at Belsen and Buchenwald were used to try to hide the traces of the massacre,' he added.

HOW TIMES CHANGE!

AMBALA, Aug. 9, (UPI): Three Socialist workers were arrested in Ambala City this afternoon when taking out a procession in observance of the "Quit India" day as announced by the Socialist Party.

The District Magistrate, Ambala, has by an order banned all public processions and public meetings in the district until further instructions.

'NO ANNULMENT OF PARTITION'

No Solution That Way, Says Prime Minister

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9, (PTI).

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in one of the strongest speeches delivered by him in the House condemned today the proposals to solve the Bengal Problem by annulment of partition, cession of territory by Pakistan and exchange of population.

Replying to the two-day debate on the Bengal situation, Pandit Nehru said: "looked at from any point of view, whether from the high point of view of any objectives and ideals or from the low point of view of the practical or the lowest point of view of the opportunist, each of them completely fails". Government, he added, would resist them to the utmost.

Pandit Nehru asked the House not to get lost in a "sentimental morass" and said 'that Government would follow two courses—try to produce a feeling of security in the minds of the minorities in both countries and look after those who had come to the best of their ability. He was convinced that Pakistan wanted to create that sense of security because they realised, "as every sensible person ought to realise", that any other course would spell ruin for them and largely ruin India.

Propositions like that of exchange of population were advanced by people either out of despair, anger and passion or to influence the electorate in the coming elections. He could understand Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee's approach because he was not bound by the Congress approach, but he was a great deal surprised and somewhat distressed to find that "many of our own colleagues in this House treat the basic Congress approach casually, bypass it and ignore it".

THE TEST OF TIME

Pandit Nehru revealed that when in March news came of evil deeds in the two Bengals and the Prime Minister of Pakistan rejected his offer of a joint tour of the affected areas, he wanted to resign his office as Prime Minister and go to East Bengal as a simple citizen of India. But soon events took a new turn, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan came to Delhi at his invitation and the agreement of April 8 emerged. In view of that new responsibility, he did not see his way then to resign from the Prime Ministership.

"Whether it was right for me to hold on to this high office or not I do not know", said Pandit Nehru. "Whether it is right for me now to hold on I do not know. The moment my mind feels that I can serve the country better in some other capacity, I shall adopt that different course".

Pandit Nehru said the April 9 Agreement, it was admitted even by its fiercest critics, had reduced the fear of the minorities. He saw for the first time "some glimmerings of light" towards a solution of the western Pakistan evacuee property question. During the last three or four days the Central Ministers of India and Pakistan, Mr. Biswas and Dr. Malik, and others, who were here, came to a number of agreements in regard to East and West Bengal, and he hoped that they would receive the assent of the two Governments.

(Full Speech on Page 7)

Dixon Meets Bajpai

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (PTI): Sir Owen Dixon, U. N. Mediator on Kashmir, who arrived in Delhi today after discussions with the Pakistan Prime Minister and other leaders in Karachi, met Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, this evening.

Sir Owen is expected to meet the Prime Minister tomorrow.

SHIP GETS JETS

World's First

GLASGOW, Aug. 9, (PTI-Reuter): The converted 62-year-old paddle steamer Lucy Ashton today became the world's first jet-propelled ship.

The steamer, driven by four Rolls Royce jet aircraft engines, roared down the Clyde in preliminary trials this morning. She will later make speed runs over a measured distance. She was not going full out this morning, but fast enough to indicate that the old craft will have a good turn of speed when the full six-ton thrust of the jets is switched into action.

She was chosen for the experiments being conducted in jet propulsion by the British Shipbuilders Research Association.

Heralding The Fourth Year Of Freedom

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9, (PTI): The Independence Day celebration on August 15 in Delhi will commence with the unfurling of the national flag on the ramparts of the historic Red Fort by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru. Simultaneously, 31 guns will boom in salute, heralding the dawn of the fourth year of independence.

Two hundred men drawn from the Army Navy and Air Force as wel as the police will form a spectacular guard-of-honour. This will be the only function in Delhi at which pagesntry and colour of the armed forces will be on display to the public.

The ceremony at the Red Fort will begin with the arrival of the Prime Minister, who will be received by the Defence Minister.

The Prime Minister will then walk up to the saluting dais and receive a salute from the guard-of-honour, to the accompaniment of 'Jana-Gana-Mana'.

After the unfurling of the national flag, the Prime Minister will address the assembly.

Madras Favours Single Member Constituencies

MADRAS, Aug. 9, (PTI): The Madras Assembly today passed by an overwhelming majority an official resolution recommending to the Government of India the formation of single-member constituencies for general seats for the ensuing elections to be held in the State next year.

The resolution however proposed plural member constituencies for seats reserved for Harijans and Scheduled Tribes. It also favoured continuance of the colour box system.

A similar resolution was "talked over" by the Council Upper House) yesterday.

No Coercion Of Sikh Legislators

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9, (PTI): Sardar Hukam Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, said here today that the Akali Dal would not employ coercive or disruptive means to force the Panthic (Sikh) members to leave the Congress Assembly Party and form a separate bloc in the Legislature.

Explaining the action that the Akali Dal proposed to take to force the Panthic M.L.A.s to secede from the Congress Assembly Party, Sardar Hukam Singh said that the Akali Dal was pledged to constitutional and peaceful methods.

Sugar Imports Assured

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9: A spokesman of the Central Agriculture Ministry confirmed that the Government were hopeful of importing adequate quantities of sugar. The official spokesman was reticent as to the sources of supply and the prices of sugar which is being imported.

Provision has already been made for increasing the sugar allocations to all States during the Diwali and Puja festivals.

PAK TROOPS TO QUIT IF PLEBISCITE NOW

KARACHI, Aug. 9 (PTI).

It was learned here today that Pakistan would be willing to withdraw her forces from Kashmir provided the United Nations undertook to hold the plebiscite forthwith. There was also an unconfirmed suggestion to the effect that Pakistan would not mind the posting of Indian troops in the valley and Jammu provided the plebiscite was held by the UN with the least possible delay.

This point, however, had been fully discussed in the Security Council. According to the Council's resolution, Pakistan must withdraw her forces first, and reports from India a few months ago suggested that some withdrawal of regular Pakistan forces was under way.

In so far as India was concerned, she was permitted to retain sufficient forces for the maintenance of law and order and security of the State.

But the crux of the whole controversy centred on the disbandment and disarmament of the "Azad Kashmir" forces. There were 32 battalions of trained and well-equipped personnel last year under the operational command of Pakistan and in the absence of a demobilisation of these forces the controversy would continue.

SHIFTED TO DELHI

With the departure of Sir Owen Dixon to Delhi today to continue his exploratory talks with the Government of India, interest on Kashmir has shifted to Delhi.

There has been little authentic news on the nature of the discussions which sir Owen had had in Delhi with the Indian Prime Minister and some of his colleagues, and later with the Pakistan Prime Minister. There has been a crop of rumours ranging from suggestions of "no plebiscite" to a "partition" of Kashmir and Jammu.

WITHOUT PLEBISCITE?

According to the Pakistan Times of Lahore, the Government of India have suggested to Sir Owen a settlement of the Kashmir dispute "without having recourse to a plebiscite, and on the basis of territorial adjustments in Kashmir".

The new proposals, according to the paper, were "very vague" and "the Pakistan Government have not been able to get a complete picture of the basis on which India desires a settlement". Many vital details, without which the new proposals do not even merit consideration by Pakistan, have not been made available by the Government of India and hence the Pakistan Government have been unable to express their opinion on the matter.

It is believed here that the Indian leaders in their discussion with Sir Owen Dixon must have mooted the idea of partition or at any rate confineo the scope of plebiscite to the valley.

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Wanted Chemists B.Sc., or M. Sc. for upcountry Manganese Mines in Bombay Presidency experienced in analytical work specially for analysis. State age and salary expected to Box No. 8389B "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Workshop Foreman for upcountry Manganese Mines in Bombay Presidency with long experience of all Workshop Machinery and good at Diesel Engines overhauling, maintenance etc. (Ruston and Hornsby Engines). State age and salary expected to Box No. 8389 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Accountant for upcountry Manganese Mines in Bombay Presidency. Experienced man aged about 35 required. Must have recognised Accountancy qualifications. State age and salary expected to Box No. 8389C "Bombay Chronicle."

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To be sold.— (1) One Chicago Radiogram with Single record player, working on AC|DC. (2) 11 Chicago sets of Loud Speaking Inter-Communication Telephones with 1000 ft. shilded cable for the same, working on AC. Apply to:— Box No. 8401 "Bombay Chronicle".

AUCTION SALES

Under instruction from B. B. & C.I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th August 1950 at 2 p. m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, certain Unclaimed booked and Unbooked packages, etc.

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

INTRODUCTION OF A THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN AHMEDABAD AND MATHURA.

ON and from 15th August, 1950, 35 Dn/36 Up at present running between Baroda and Mathura will be extended to run between Ahmedabad and Mathura. This through service will replace the local train No. 17 Dn/18 Up running at present between Baroda and Ahmedabad. (8406)

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of loss of Policy No. 137812 fvg Shree Narandas Tulsidas C/o. M/s. Tulsidas Khimji, 46, Churchgate Street, Bombay 1 for Rs. 5,000/- a duplicate will be issued after one month from date, if no objection is lodged with us by anybody in the meantime.

(Sd.) DEVI CHAND SAWHNEY, General Manager.
The Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., DELHI. (2030)

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NOTICE.

INTIMATION having been received of the loss of Policy No. 94231 issued to Mr. Madhukar Ramchandra Varadkar, a duplicate policy will be issued to the assured unless objection is lodged with the Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. at its head office in Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay, within thirty days of this notice.

J. C. SETALVAD, Managing Director.
Bombay.
8th August, 1950. (2026)

THE B. E. S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of approximately 16 Electric Water Coolers, will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, 1, up to noon on 17th August, 1950.

Tender Forms can be obtained in person from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay. (8403)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites tenders for the purchase of Two Salvage Motor launches with engines 36 ft. and five anchors available at the Haji Bunder Depot. Forms obtainable from his office at Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay. 13 at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only Closing date 24-8-1950 at 3.00 P. M. (S.T.). (8381)

s.s. "BINFIELD"

FOR SALE as she lies at Bombay s.s. "BINFIELD", GRT 5181, for breaking up only. Inspection may be arranged on application to Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay. Sealed tenders will be received by Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 16 Strand Road, Calcutta, up till noon 30th August. Rs. 10,000|- must be deposited as earnest money either at Calcutta or Bombay. 8392

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TAPU GHOOGHA and NAROTTAM ARJAN have contracted to sell to my Client their business of Shoe Merchants, carried on by them in the name and style of Mochi Tapu Narottam at Shop No. 1 and Vakhar on the ground floor of Narsira Manzil being House No. 260-268 situate at Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay together with the Stock-in-trade Goodwill tenancy rights, etc.

All persons having any right or claim of any nature whatsoever against or to the said business, etc., are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his address mentioned below within three days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

VASANT B. KASOTIA.
Purchaser's Advocate.
Round Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (8404)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, M & S M RAILWAY, MADRAS 3.

for BALLASTING, WORKING OF MATERIAL AND BALLAST TRAINS ETC., in connection with RELAYING GADAG — SHOLAPUR BRANCH — HUBLI DISTRICT (vide details below) up to 12 hours on WEDNESDAY THE 23rd AUGUST 1950.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Approximate value of work.	Amount of earnest money to be paid.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	III—stage 45 miles from mile 87.25 to 130.95	46,000/-	900/-
2.	IV stage—47 miles—from mile 130.95 to 176.55.	62,000/-	1,200/-

Tender forms will be issued on application on payment in cash of Rs. TEN PER SET. No tender form will be supplied after TUESDAY THE 22nd AUGUST 1950.

Earnest money is to be paid in advance to the FINANCIAL ADVISER and CHIEF ACCOUNTS OFFICER, Madras 3. (8405)

Kashmir Determined To Give Land To Tillers

NO COMPENSATION FOR LANDLORDS

Abdullah Asks Them Not To Seek Help In India

(From Our Correspondent)

SRINAGAR (By Air).

RECENT land reforms are still the burning topic of the day in Kashmir. The announcement of abolition of bigger Zamindaris, although made on July 13, still remains to be put into practice. The Government, however, is shortly setting up a machinery to implement its recent decision.

The Revenue Minister Mirza Moh'd. Afzal Beg has announced that 18 special Tehsildars (Revenue Officers) are being appointed very soon to work out the details and ensure a fair and equitable distribution of the land which belonged to big landlords possessing land above 1,000 'Kanals.'

There has been a good deal of controversy over implications of various aspects of the measure. Government's decision to abolish landlordism without compensation has brought forth strong opposition from a section of the landlords who are reported to have approached certain quarters in Delhi also for help.

Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues have, however, explained that Kashmir's accession to India did not mean that the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference in power would in anyway hesitate to carry out its programme of confiscation without compensation and allocation without payment. Since the announcement of recent land reforms.

SEEK NO HELP IN INDIA

Sheikh Abdullah has repeatedly emphasised that Kashmir acceded to India only because in India democratic forces were more prominently visible and that chances of working out the democratic "New Kashmir" programme were more bright while remaining with India. Sheikh Abdullah has warned landlords not to look forward for any help from any quarter in India.

Another constitutional point raised by some of the landlords has been answered by the Kashmir Government. A spokesman of the Government said that the constitution of the Indian Union applied to the State only in so far as the three subjects of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications were concerned. Part three of the constitution, including Article 31 entitling an Indian citizen to compensation, it is pleaded, did not apply to Kashmir. It seemed the Kashmir Government is determined to implement its pledge of "Land to the Tiller".

Although the Government has agreed to consider the question of allowance which may be allowed in case of those landlords who possess land below the 1000 'Kanal' limit, no definite policy in this connection has been evolved.

A committee to go into this question is likely to be appointed very soon but the committees is expected to pass judgment after examining each and individual cases on merits. The limit for a single agricultural holding has provisionally been fixed as 160 kanals (20 Acres).

Meanwhile, the question has still remained to be answered as to whether the Government is at all serious about the work and findings of the Land Reform Committee which had been set up last year to examine thoroughly the question of redistribution of land and disposal of orchards, and make necessary recommendations. The Committee, in which landlords were also represented has not finished its work as yet and its final report is still awaited. In the new circumstances it is probable that the representatives of the landlords may boycott the committee.

Figures in this connection show that the recent land reforms will on the one hand affect 472 landlords and on the other hand affect 30,000 peasant families, that is about one and a half lakh people. The land in the possession of these landlords totals 1,159,624 'kanals' of which 7,42,544 kanals are under cultivation. The figures do not include the areas under enemy occupation.

WOOLLEN MILL CLOSED DOWN

The only large-scale industrial establishment in Kashmir—Shree Karan Singh Woollen Mills, Srinagar has been closed down under orders of its Managing Director, Mr. A. K. Wattal, a prominent business man of Kashmir. The closure of the Mills is a showdown of a long-drawn dispute which had been going on for about a year between the Directors and workers of the Mill.

The Mill was drawn by mechanical power and about 800 hands were employed in manufacturing pure Kashmiri woollen cloth and tweeds.

Mr. A. K. Wattal has in a statement accused the workers of non-co-operation, Mr. Peer Mohd. Yahya Shah, President of the Mills' Labour Union has, in a rejoinder, characterised the action of the Management as anti-labour. The Labour Union has urged the Government to take over the Mills and administer it under official supervision. The Srinagar National Conference has supported this demand and an early action on the part of Government is expected.

It is also reliably learnt that the Government has under active consideration a few schemes to run new heavy industries but lack of funds has been the main hindrance in the way.

UNESCO EXHIBITION

The U.N.E.S.C.O. Art Exhibition on World Tour is at present being held in Srinagar. Inaugurating the Exhibition in Nedous' Hotel, Mr. D. P Dhar, Deputy Home Minister, expressed regret over the fact that no representation had been given to Russia and China in the Exhibition. Russia, he said, had a major contribution in modern art and literature. Mr. Dhar was afraid that U.N.E.S.C.O. as one of the organs of the U.N. might not achieve the end for which it had been created. He was, however, happy that Kashmir Artists had chosen the progressive path. Paintings of six local artists have also been exhibited.

Preparations are afoot to celebrate in Kashmir the Third Independence anniversary of the Indian Union. The Education Department under the able guidance of its Director, Mr. Assadullah Kazmi, has specially prepared a grand programme of varied items including sports, display and drama.

Dr. Cloutier of the International Tuberculosis Organisation, with a party of two European Nurses and assisted by a team of local doctors, is busy in mass B.C.G; vaccination as a defence against tuberculosis in Jammu and Kashmir State

The party has, for the present, confined its work to Schools and Colleges in Srinagar The campaign is to be extended to factories. The party is also visiting Jammu in the near future after completion of its work in Kashmir.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS EXPELLED

Madras Organisation's Action

MADRAS, August 9. (PTI).

The Working Committee of the Madras State Muslim League has expelled ten Muslim League members of the State Legislature for "violating the league's discipline and pledges".

In a resolution adopted at its meeting last night the Working Committee stated that these ten persons who were returned to the State Legislature on the Muslim League ticket had seceded from the League party in the Legislature and joined other parties in flagrant violation of the election pledges taken by them".

The Committee therefore called upon those members to resign their membership of the Legislature.

The ten members included Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki, leader of the opposition in the Legislative Council (Upper House), Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan and Dr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib M.L.C.

Dr. Balbir Singh Madan of the J. J. (and Ex-St. George) Hospital, Bombay, who has been awarded a fellowship by the Eastman's Clinic, Rochester (N.Y.) U.S.A. is leaving India on the 12th August. He is a member of the Bombay Medical Service. He is the son of Mr. Kartar Singh, D.A.D.G. A.F.M.S. of Army Head Quarters New Delhi.

AUGUST REVOLUTION DAY IN PATNA

Socialist Leader's Homage To Martyrs

PATNA, Aug. 9, (PTI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, paying homage to the martyrs of the August Revolution said here this morning that August 9 was a memorable day in the history of India's struggle for freedom. He hoped it would prove to be a great day for the coming revolution of the workers and peasants of the country.

A silent procession of over hundred Socialist workers, led by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and his wife, Sreemati Prabhabati Devi was taken out this morning in observance of the August Revolution Day from Gandhi Maidan to the eastern gate of the Patna Secretariat to the spot where teen-aged boys were killed in police firing on this day eight years back Wreaths were laid on the spot where the martyrs fell in 1942.

Mr. Narayan said that it was necessary to commemorate such days so that people might be reminded of the past and might take lessons from it. He regretted that although the Congress was in office for the last three years it had done very little to commemorate the memory of the martyrs of the August Revolution.

Ban On Processions In Simla

SIMLA, August 9. (UPI): An order under Section 14 of the East Punjab Safetly Act banning meetings processions, demonstrations and carrying of arms has been promulgated in the district of Simla for a period of two months from August 8th.

The order has been issued with a view to checking "organised effort of anti-Rajdhani demonstrators to disturb peace and public safety".

5 ACQUITTED IN MAHALAXMI RIOTING CASE

Conviction On Sixth Confirmed

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Vyas)

Gulamali Jamsher and others ..... Appellants

vs

The State of Bombay .. Respondents

Their Lordships at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday acquitted five of the six accused who had been convicted and sentenced to one year's R.I. by the Additional Sessions Judge of Bombay for the offence of having voluntarily caused hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duties but confirmed the conviction and sentence on the sixth of the appellants one Shamrao Anantrao, head stable boy or Jamadar of the said offence.

The Prosecution case was that on 10th April 1948 when the Police raided a room in a stable at Mahalaxmi in connection with illegal betting on racehorses, the Police party was attacked by a number of people. Sixteen persons had been arrested including Walter Buckley the well known trainer and were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting armed with deadly weapons and with having committed the offences of causing hurt as well as grievous hurt to public servants in prosecution of the common object of that assembly as also with the offences of offering resistance or illegal obstruction to lawful apprehension in prosecution of the common object of that assembly

NO RIOTING

After a protracted trial the Jury having found the accused not guilty of the offence of rioting under sec. 148 I.P.C. the Sessions Judge took their verdict under sec. 332 alone for the offence of having voluntarily caused hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duties without reference to sec. 149 dealing with the commission of an offence by a member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, which section was associated with sec. 332 in the charge against the accused. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict of the Jury finding six of the accused guilty under sec. 332 convicted them and sentenced them to one year's R.I. each. The Accused so convicted appealed to **the High Court.**

On behalf of the accused it was contended that the verdict of the Jury was wrongly taken under sec. 332 alone, when the charge was one under sec. 332 read with sec. 149; that if the Jury had found the accused guilty under sec. 332 read with sec. 149 the verdict would have been clearly perverse as the jury had on the other charge already found the accused not guilty of rioting as members of an unlawful assembly; that it was open to the Appeal Court to go into the evidence and to assess its value without ordering a retrial by the Sessions Court, and that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant a conviction against the appellants.

Accepting these contentions Their Lordships held that the verdict of the Jury had not been properly taken by the Additional Sessions Judge, that it was not possible to say what the verdict would have been if it had been taken under sec. 332 read with sec. 149, and that the evidence was not sufficient to warant a conviction against any of the appellants except against one of them, namely, Shamrao Anantrao. Their Lordships accordingly allowed the appeal of the other accused and set aside their conviction and sentences.

Mr. W. H. Thakore appeared for the Appellants Gulamali Jamsher and Ramshankar Ram Bharosa. Mr. E. G. Vanvati and Mr. S. G. Patwardhan appeared for the other four appellants. The Government Pleader Mr. H. M. Choksi appeared for the State.

Congress Workers Meeting

BOMBAY, Wednesday: A meeting of all Congress workers including members of the Dist. Taluka and Pnchayat Committees and Congress volunteers in the City of Bombay and Suburb will be held on Friday, the 11th August 1950, at 6 P.M. in the Mazdoor Manzeel, Government Gate Road, Parel, to coordinate the measures that are being taken for averting the proposed Textile Mill workers strike on 14th August. All Congress workers are hereby requested to make it a point to attend this meeting without fail.

DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Advisory Body To Discuss Issue

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9.

THE next meeting of the Transport Advisory Council will be held here on October 30 and 31. The Council 'inter alia' will discuss the interim report of Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee and the development of inland water transport.

The Motor Taxation Enquiry Committee, it may recalled, was due to report by the end of July. The volume of conflicting opinions received by the Committee during its enquiry was so large that it had to ask for more time to examine the evidence and reach a final decision.

The Committee is now expected to report by the end of this year. Meanwhile, it is making an interim report in time for the annual session of the Transport Advisory Council at the end of October. The Government of India's policy has been to evolve a coordinated plan of transport. Constitutional difficulties make such coordination slow. After long-drawn negotiations some measure of coordination has now been reached between the rail and road transport.

The Government has been working for similar coordination between water and other forms of transport. For several reasons, inland water transport has been neglected for some years One aspect of this problem is the extension of river transport from Patna to Allahabad. This problem was examined by Mr. Popper, the U.N. Expert who visited India last winter. His final report is expected shortly. His report, in addition, is expected to cover inland water transport in West Bengal and Assam.

Problems regarding navigation in the Ganges were also investigated by the working part, consisting of shipping interests and those of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This report is also expected to be available to the Transport Advisory Council.

AIR TRANSPORT

Lobby talks envisaged the discussion of rail and air competition. With this competition growing, one view here is that railways may have to abolish first class on trunk lines The financial repercussions on railway revenues should be a matter of some concern to the Government.

The Ministry of Commerce, on its side, is expected to reach decisions shortly on the reports of the Country Sailing Vessels Committee and the Deck Passengers Enquiry Committee the latter of which is expected by the end of this month.

NATIONAL HARBOUR BOARD TO MEET

Move To Evolve Uniform Policy

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9.

The first meeting of the National Harbour Board will be held here on August 28. Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, the Transport Minister, will preside. The Board is designed to secure maximum degree of coordination amongst various port trusts, maritime States and the Government of India and evolve a uniform policy for its members.

The meeting will 'inter alia' determine the functions of the Board and decide whether there should be a central technical consultative body to advise the port authorities in technical matters.

There is a similar body at the Centre for roads. The Board consists of representatives of central Ministries of Transport, Communications, Commerce and Defence, the chairmen of major port trusts and representatives of maritime States of West Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra and the Railway Board, and the Development Officer for the port of Kandla.

Students Support Nehru

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9 (PTI): The Allahabad University Union yesterday passed a resolution welcoming Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's peace efforts in the Korean conflict. It called upon the peoples of the world to support Pandit Nehru's proposal.

The resolution also condemned the armed intervention by the U. S. forces in Korea and held that the U. N. Security Council had acted "illegally in ratifying the imperialist aggression against the Asian people."

JAGIRDARI IN SAURASHTRA

Chief Minister To Discuss Question

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9. (UPI): Shri U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, who along with Shri Rashikial Parikh, Home Minister of Saurashtra is in the city, told pressmen here that he had come to Ahmedabad to discuss the Congress point of view to be put forward before the Commission appointed by the Government of India, presided over by Sir Jatardan Madan, to enquire into the question of Jagirdari in the State of Saurashtra.

The recent floods in Saurashtra, Shri Dhebar said, had resulted in damage worth one crore of rupees, when asked by pressmen about the extent of the damage

DELEGATES TO NASIK CONGRESS SESSION

Keen Contest Expected In Jubbulpore

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, August 9: A tough contest is expected to take place in the ensuing elections of the Congress delegates to the Nasik session which have been necessitated owing to the setting aside of the election of two delegates, namely, Shri Pandit Kunjilal Dube, Vice-Chancellor the Nagpur University and Shri Jagmohan Das, son of Shri Govind Das, President, the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee by the Jubbulpore District Congress Election Tribunal.

Both of these gentlemen were returned to the Provincial Congress Committee from Jubbulpore city. In the fresh elections, which will be held next week, the former will be opposed by Shri Narsingh Das Agarwal, formerly President, the Jubbulpore City Congress Committee and a veteran Congress worker of 30 years' standing. The latter will be opposed by Shri Vishnu Dayal Bhargava Advocate, a veteran of 1931 movement.

The election of the President of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Jubbulpore on August 27 by the newly elected members of the PCC. On that day, the Mahakosal delegates will also record their votes in favour of the candidates for the Presidential gaddi of the AICC.

The Mahakosal delegates favour the candiature of Shri Purushottam Das Tandon and over 95 percent of the total votes in Mahakosal are expected to go in his favour. If Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the reports go stood for the Presidentship of the Congress, the Mahakosal will go en bloc for him.

In the Provincial Congress Presidential election Shri Govind Das is bound to be re-elected in spite of the opposition, which is very feeble

Nagpur Colliery Workers Demand Higher Pay

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, August 9: About 3,000 labourers, in the employ of the Chirmiri Colliery, belonging of Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy of Nagpur, and attached to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Chirmiri, Madhya Pradesh, have given a notice to the management of their decision to go on a general strike with effect from August 21 if their demands were not conceded and their other grievances redressed by that time.

The labourers demand a higher wage, leave facilities, quarters to live in and regulation of their working hours and cheap grain facilities. The daily average output of coal is 2,000 tons.

'RENOUNCE SOVEREIGNTY IN FRENCH TERRITORY'

Merger Congress Appeal

KARAIKAL, August 9 (PTI).

A REQUEST to France to renounce her sovereignty of the French Settlements in India on August 15, 1950, the third anniversary of Indian independence, has been made by the Working Committee of the Karaikal Merger Congress.

In a lengthy resolution released to the press today the Committee points out that "this fine gesture from France will be worthy of her great past and of her more brilliant future."

"This will be the logical result of the spontaneous handing over of the French "loges" on the morrow of the liberation of India in August 1950, adds the resolution.

In forwarding the copies of the resolution to the President of the French Republic, Indian Ambassador in Paris, Commissioner for the French Settlements in India at Pondicherry, Consul General for India at Pondicherry, Ambassador for France at New Delhi and External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India, the Working Committee says that "colonialism has lost its time" and pointed the example of Britain quitting India gracefully.

A referendum to know the wishes of the people "in these tiny French Settlements in India" could not but belittle the prestige of France and India, the resolution pointed out.

Art Schools To be Opened

AHMEDABAD August 9, (UPI): The Government of Bombay has decided to start Art schools and Kala Mandirs at Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Poona, it is learnt here today.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bijoe Ashad Vad 12, 2006.
Muslim: Savval 25, 1369.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 12, 1319.
Sunrise 6-18 a.m. Sunset 7-9 p.m.
Hightide 10-39, 21-45 Lowtide 03-12, 16-46.

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting in Corporation Hall to consider budget estimates 'D' of income, expenditure and loan works for the year 1950-51 for the areas integrated in the Greater Bombay.

PROGRESSIVE ARTISTS GROUP: Exhibition of paintings by Bombay artists at the Chetana Art Gallery, 6 p.m.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY: Lecture by Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji on 'Some aspects of Indian History' Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: Second quarterly general meeting, 4 p.m.

MAYOR'S MEETING: Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay has called a meeting of representative citizens in Corporation Hall today at 5-30 p.m. to consider plan to celebrate the birth centenary of the late Honourable Shri Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang which falls on August 30 this year.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

PAI—M. R., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Mangalore Vaman Pai, Estate Manager, Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ltd., former Secretary, Radio Club Bombay expired at Mt. Kailas on 30-7-1950.

"Freedom Day" Concession For Hotels

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

As a special concession, clubs, hotels and other institutions in Greater Bombay holding dances or other entertainments in connection with the celebration of the Independence Day, will be permitted, on application to the Superintendent of Police of the Division concerned, to extend their hour of closing up to 1 a.m. on a single occasion only, during the period from August 10 to 20, 1950.

Such functions will be allowed subject to the orders already issued by the Government allowing restaurants and eating houses to remain open up to 2 a.m. and for holding dances and other entertainments up to 4 a.m., on August 15.

REGAL Fully Air Conditioned.
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

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in riotous, rip-roaring role of the year funnier than "Sitting Pretty"

Advance Booking Plans Open.
Buy your SEATS TODAY.
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BETTER METHODS OF CRIME DETECTION

Plea To Abolish Third Degree System

MORARJI'S ADDRESS AT POONA CONFERENCE

POONA, August 9 (PTI).

THE NECESSITY of setting up a central finger print bureau for India was emphasised by Mr. N. M. Kamte, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay State, addressing here today the second session of Identification Officers' Conference of India, Burma and Ceylon.

At present, he said, finger print taken in one State had sometime of be sent to different bureaux in the country for identification. Such a procedure was not conducive to getting results quickly.

Mr. Kamte was of the view that the finger print bureau must have at their disposal latest appliances used in foreign countries for getting the work done quickly. He also suggested the development of the system of taking of foot prints of criminals, lately introduced in the State.

The Conference, which will continue for three days, was inaugurated by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay. Besides delegates from Indian States, the Conference was attended by Mr. T. Thalaya Singam, Registrar, Finger Print Bureau, Colombo, and T. Maung, Superintendent of Police in Charge, Finger Print Bureau, Burma.

The Home Minister, in his inaugural address, said that improved methods for prevention and detection of crimes had to be devised to defeat resourceful and subtle criminals of the present day. In this work, he thought, finger-prints provided the best clue for detecting offenders.

Mr. Desai said that a great deal of work remained to be done in the development of the science of detection of crimes through finger-prints and he hoped that the conference would consider various means to make this method more and more efficient. He also charged the Conference with suggesting the best way for training of officers in this branch as fast as possible.

INHUMAN METHOD

The Home Minister said that the Government had ordered that the third degree method which for years in the past formed the main means of detecting crime in this country must be stopped. It was inhuman and some people accepted the guilt even for offences they were not responsible for in order to evade police persecution. He was quite confident that the Inspector-General of Police and his officers were doing their level best to devise new and efficient methods of detection of crime so that offences might be traced with the maximum percentage possible. Mr. S. V. Laghate, Superintendent, Finger prints Bureau Poona, revealed that the method of detecting crimes through finger prints was first tried in India fifty years ago by Sir Edward Henry, then Inspector-General of Police of Bengal and later adopted and developed in England and other western countries.

In Bombay State, he said, there were three finger print bureaux at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona which served as the central finger prints Bureau for the State. The Poona Bureau had on its record nearly 1,56,000 finger print impressions and its work had led to the solution of many crimes in the State.

The first session of the Conference was held in Colombo in June 1948. These conferences are being held with a view to suggesting improvements in the present systems and methods followed by the finger print bureaux and bringing about co-operation between technical bureaux in all States.

The Monsoon: Minus 10.6"

BOMBAY, Wednesday

According to the weather experts at Santa Cruz, the monsoon is expected to be active in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Karnatak for some time to come. The Bombay city and the suburbs are expected to have occasional showers during the next 36 hours.

The Colaba Observatory recorded one-fourth of an inch of rain during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today. This brings the total rainfall so far to 37.1 inches, which is 10.6 inches below normal.

It is stated that the monsoon is active along the west coast. The chief amounts of rainfall yesterday were: Mahableshwar and Khandalla 3 inches each; Jamnagar 2 inches; Harnai one and a half inch; Mount Abu and Belgaum one inch each.

Aid To Buttons Industry

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The claim of the indigenous buttons industry for protection or state assistance came up for hearing before Tariff Board today. A large number of manufacturers and importers from all over the country attended the inquiry.

In his opening remarks, Dr. B. V. Narayanswamy Naidu observed that manufacture of buttons was started in India a long time back and is even today carried on mostly on a cottage industry basis. Many units sprang up in different parts of the country during the Second World War when imports of foreign buttons dwindled.

With the cessation of hostilities, Dr. Naidu said, the decrease in demand from the Defence Services coupled with heavy imports of buttons affected the Indian industry to a considerable extent. It was then that applications for protection to the industry were made to the Government of India.

During the discussion that followed, it was decided that the Board's inquiry would cover all kinds of buttons, the principal among them being those made of dum-nut, plastics, mother-of-pearl and metals.

RAW MATERIALS

As regards the raw materials, the manufcturers pointed out that they had no special difficulties.

On the question of the quality of the indigenous products, opinion amongst importers and consumers present at the inquiry was divided.

The inquiry will be resumed tomorrow when questions relating to import control, selling prices, protection or assistance to the indigenous industry, etc., will be discussed.

TODAY'S RADIO

Thursday Aug. 10

BOMBAY

7-45 Hindi by radio, 8-15 Shamala Mazgaonkar, bhairavi, 12-45 p.m. Tantarkari, 12-50 M. Patel, G. geet, 1-10 Geet Gujari, 1-40 Dance Music, 4-20 School broadcast, 5-0 D.G. Sahasrabudhe, multani, 5-30 For children, 6-10 M.K. Datar, dilruba, 6-30 G.D Keikar, puria, 7-0 M. Patel, G. folksongs, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 G.D. Kelkar, kh. kamed, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 C.G. Shah's talk on 'samadhan marg', 8-45 S. Raval's G. roopak 'moorkhe', 9-15 M. Patel G. geet and bhajan, 9-15 J.C. Maitra, sports review, 10-0 R. Casadesur, pianoforte, 10-15 Klena Nikelaidi, contraalto, 10-30 Carels Salzede, barpist, 10-45 G. Bargaretti, vialonist.

VARIATIONS

7-30 a.m. Mangal prabhat, 7-40 Today's prog., 8-0 M.K. Datar, dilruba, 8-45 Shamala Mazgaonkar, bhavgeets, 1-0 p.m. Nalini P. Kalyankar, bhavgeets, 1-30 Master Krishnarao, M. songs, 1-50 For women, M, 5-30 Malini P. Kalyankar, M. songs, 5-45 R.M. Kulkarni, K. songs, 6-0 B.J. Sutvani, M. pad, 6-20 Villagers' prog. in Mar. and 6-50 in Kanada, 7-20 B.J. Sutvani, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 Hindi by radio, 8-30 Day's topic, 8-40 Musical interlude, 8-45 B,G Muni,, poetry recitation, 9-0 B.J. Sutvani, M. songs 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 M.K Datar, dilruba, 10-0 D.G. Sahasrabudhe, kh. miyan ku malhar, 10-20 Shamala Mazgaonkar, kh. and thumri.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. prayer, 7-45 Programmes, 7-50 M.L. Upadhya, bhajans, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 8-30 S.R. Porbunderwala, dilruba, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad. 6-10 Y. Purohit, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Prem raag, 7-15 Vakil's G. talk "Adavo", 7-30 S.R. Porbunderwala, dilruba, 7-45 J. Bhole, kh. puria, 8-0 ? L. Upadhya bhajans, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Geet kunj, 9-30 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Majarika Dhru, G. geets, 7-40 Programmes, 7-45 Gunjan, 8-15 C.C. Nayak, vocal, 8-30 Majarika Dhru, bhajans, 5-30 p.m. C. Nayak, thumri, bhajan, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Lest you forget, 6-45 R. Qutabali sarangi, 7-0 Manjarika Dhru G. geets, 7-15 As in Baroda. 7-30 For industrial workers, G. 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Trivent, 8-30 C.C. Nayak, cl. music, 9-30 B. Vora's musical feature 'pagdanadi".

Radio Goa

THURSDAY

7-00 a.m. Bill Bailey's musical clock, 9-00 Famous ensembles, 9-15 Dance music, 9-30 Stars sing, 9-45 Keynotes by Carle, 10-00 Meet the band, 10-30 Tripicana, 10-45 pipes of Melody, 11-00 Concert Hall of AIR. 12-00 p.m. Salon serenade, 12-30 Strike up band, 12-45 'pop' concert, 1-00 Variety, 2-00 Four knights, 2-15 Drifiting on cloud, 2-30 Airplanes melodies, 2-45 Piano playhouse, 3-00 Concert hall of AIR, 4-00 Indian film music, 5 Urdu prog., 6-00 Candlelight and silver, 6-30 On wings of songs, 6-45 Mike mysteries, 7-00 Hit parade, 7-30 Music without words.

POLICE OFFICIALS' TAXIS PLYING WITHOUT PERMIT?

City Association's Charge

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

SPOKESMEN of the Greater Bombay Taxi Association today threatened to resort to 'direct action' if their grievances were not redressed by the Government immediately. An 'action committee' has been appointed by the Association to chalk out plan of action.

Addressing a press conference this morning, Mr. Amarnath Nanda, General Secretary of the Association said that a deputation of the Association had requested the Home Minister to grant them an interview with a view to representing their grievances but the request was not granted.

GRIEVANCES

One of their demands was the stoppage of the plying of private taxis in Greater Bombay. One of the spokesmen Mr. Sohanlal Tumba said that at present about 8,000 private taxis, without permit and meter were plying on roads of the city. Some of them, he said, belonged to the officers of City police. A number of complaints were lodged but no action was taken against these private taxies. Due to these private taxies, Mr. Sohanlal said, they were losing a large income every day.

Their other demand was the fixation of a standard rate for "baby taxis" and bigger taxis. The Association also wanted representation on the Regional Transport Committee and also on the Provincial Transport Committee. They should also have the right to transfer the permit on other person's name.

REVISION OF NURSES' PAY SCALES

Municipal Body Sanctions Additional Amount

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Municipal Standing Committee at its meeting today sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 138,832 for the revision of the pay scales and uniform messing alowances of the entire nursing staff attached to the municipal hospitals in the city.

The amount sanctioned by the committee includes Rs. 41,550 for revision of grades on the basis of average costs of revised grades, Rs. 83,880 for increase in the rate of messing allowance from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per month and Rs. 13,392 for grant of uniform allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 15 per month to all the nursing staff.

STIPENDS: Stipends to the boarders in the Backward Class hostels managed by District School Boards will be paid by the Government at the increased rate of Rs. 15 per mensem during the current financial year.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETS

Socialist Resolution Adopted

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

Has the chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee a right to cancel any meeting of the Committee called by him with the consent of its members?

This question came up for consideration before a meeting of the Committee in the form of a resolution moved by the Socialist member Mr. M. V. Donde.

According to Mr. Donde, the chairman with the consent of the members of the Committee had called a meeting of the Committee on June 27 last. Later the chairman had cancelled it without consulting any of the members. This action of the chairman, according to Mr. Donde, was ultra vires, in view of the fact that the Committee under the Bombay Municipal Act is empowered to determine the day and time of the Committee's meeting and the chairman has no right to cancel such a meeting.

Mr. Donde's resolution called upon the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain legal opinion on this issue.

As the chairman was of the opinion that there was nothing wrong in the resolution and that a clarification in the matter was called for, the members present at the meeting unanimously adopted the resolution.

CONFERENCE OF FOOD EXPERTS SOON

Socialist Party Move

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

A conference of food experts, on the lines of the 'free and fair elections conference,' to assess the food problem in the country and to formulate measures both on governmental level as well as on the level of collective public effort, in order to assist the country to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains by the target date of end of 1951, is being shortly convened by the Socialist Party of India, UPI learns here today.

DON'T FLOAT EIGHT CRORE LOAN NOW

Bombay Government's Advice To Corporation

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

IT was reliably learnt today that the Government of Bombay has told the Bombay Municipality that the latter body should not approach the money market for anything more than a Rs. three crore loan, as the launching of their planned eight crores loan may not be advisable in the present delicate position of the market.

It was learnt that they had also advised the Ahmedabad Municipality that the maximum loan would permit that body to raise would be about Rs. one crore.

The spokesman said that these two factors, along with a loan of Rs. ten crores at least which the Government of India was shortly expected to float, made it untimely for the Government of Bombay to tap immediately the money market for the second three-crores loan as contemplated.

He said that the Finance Minister of the Government of India had informed him along with other States' representatives that it was not possible for the Centre to advance any more loans to the States as they had pressing problems and money needs of their own.

ONE CRORE LOAN

With regard to the loan of one crore which the Bombay Government had asked the Centre, it was learnt that the Finance Minister of the Government of India had told Mr. K. M Munshi, Food Minister, that he could not make any allocations in this respect, but that he had no objection if the Food Minister made the allocation from his own budget.

"I do not blame the Centre for they have to pay for food subsidies, refugee rehabilitation and so many other issues," he added. He made it clear that Prohibition had nothing to do with it for the Centre had addressed a common circular letter to all States' Governments.

The spokesman also stated that certain programmes of the Government of Bombay which required capital expenditure had to be postponed on account of this.

"If at all we approach the market for a fresh loan, it will be before November," he added.

Rs. 10-Crore Loan Likely

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The Government of India will shortly float another loan of not less than Rs. 10 crores to meet their commitments in regard to food, rehabilitation and other important programmes, the United Press of India reliably learnt in Bombay today.

The Central Government, it appears, are watching the present trends in the money market and as soon it is considered to be in a favourable position, they would announce the floating of the loan.

CHOLERA CONTINUES IN THE CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The cholera epidemic in the city still continues, though not in a very serious form.

From early morning till noon today nearly half a dozen cases were admitted in the Arthur Road Hospital, bringing the total number of cases so far admitted to 637.

MONSOON STRONG IN THE PUNJAB

All-India Weather

POONA, August 9. (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday.

The depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has intensified and is now fairly deep. It is centred this morning about 120 miles south-south-east of Calcutta. It is likely to intensify further and move in a west-north-westerly direction.

The monsoon has been strong in and near the hills of the Punjab (1) and of West Uttar Pradesh. It has been active along the west coast, in Saurashtra and over the region extending from Gangetic West Bengal and Orissa to Madhya Bharat. There have also been widespread showers in coastal Andhradesa.

Forecast valid until Thursday evening: Well distributed rainfall is likely over the whole country outside Tamil Nad, Rayalaseema and Mysore. Rainfall will increase in Orissa, the central parts of the country, North Hyderabad, Deccan (Desh), the Konkan and Gujerat.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally very heavy rain is likely in Orissa and locally heavy rain in and around Madhya Pradesh and in the Konkan during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 houre I S T on 9/8/50.

Ahmedabad 89 77 0.7 23.1 plus 4.3 Akola 93 73 0 8.9 minus 8.7 Allahabad 93 79 0.6 21.6 plus 1.2 Bangalore 82 67 0 3.9 minus 3.9 Bhavanagar 89 76 0 17.6 plus 9.3 Baroda 89 77 0 36.7 plus 15.0 Belgaum 75 68 1.1 39.5 plus 10.2 Bhopal 79 73 0.6 21.6 minus 9.5 Bhuj 87 76 T 76.2 plus 17.6 BOMBAY 85 77 0.3 37.1 minus 9.6 Cherrapunji 76 65 3.6 22.0 minus 6.5 Cochin 80 73 0.3 65.1 plus 8.3 Darjeling 71 59 0.1 96.2 plus 30.6 Gwalior 86 77 0.8 24.9 Gulbarga 92 73 0 8.7 minus 2.7 Hanamkonda 89 76 0 10.7 minus 6.3 Harnai 83 74 1.4 46.0 Honavar 82 77 0.7 108.7 Hyderabad 89 73 0 13.5 plus 1.8 Indore 86 73 0 18.9 minus 0.8 Jaipur 85 75 0.4 16.4 plus 4.0 Jamsnedpur 91 79 0.4 30.8 Jubbulpore 78 74 0.5 35.9 plus 3.4 Kanpur 90 79 1.0 16.5 minus 1.7 Khandwa 88 74 0 11.9 minus 5.1 Kodaikanal 62 53 T 9.2 minus 1.6 Kolhapur 79 70 0.5 24.1 Kurnool 93 73 0 13.6 plus 5.0 Mahabaleshwar 65 63 3.0 150.7 minus 28.5 Mangalore 81 74 0.5 106.4 plus 23.0 Marmagao 82 75 0.2 76.9 plus 7.0 Mercara 67 62 1.5 86.5 plus 8.1 Mussoorie 69 59 4.7 55.8 plus 5.4 Mysore 79 67 0.2 6.0 plus 0.3 Nagpur 88 77 0 16.1 minus 10.8 Ootacamund 60 52 0.3 12.0 minus 5.1 Pachmarhi 72 67 0.8 58.1 plus 14.3 Patiala 95 75 2.4 12.9 Poona 81 70 0.5 12.5 plus 0.2 Rajkot 87 75 0.4 25.4 plus 8.9 Shillong 77 65 1.3 49.5 plus 14.8 Sholapur 93 74 0 6.1 minus 3.5 Simla 70 60 0.2 41.4 plus 12.7 Surat 87 76 0.3 22.9 minus 5.5.

B. P. C. C. Supports Workers' Stand

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to support wholeheartedly the stand taken by the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh in connection with any situation that may arise out of Bombay textile workers' decision to go on an idefinite strike if their demand for a three-month bonus was not conceded.

Announcing this at the adjourned meeting of the Committeee, Mr. S. K. Patil, who presided, said, that the decision was arrived at after several informal consultations among the members. Mr. Patil also announced that a meeting of the Congress workers has been called, which will finalize the programme to meet the strike situation.

The programme for the Independence Day was also announced at the meeting. It includes two flag salutations, one at Chaupatty and another at Shivaji Park. In the evening a meeting is arranged at Kaiser Baug, where leaders of both the communities will stress the significance of communal unity, so necessary to build up a new India.

The meeting concluded after passing a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. Bardoloi, the former Chief Minister of Assam.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

Air-Conditioned Coach

THE AIR-CONDITIONFD COACH running by 3 Dn. and 4 Up Frontier Mails at present between Bombay Central and Pathankot via DELHI and PANIPAT will run as under:—

On and from 10-8-50 by 3 Dn. from BOMBAY CENTRAL to AMRITSAR via DELHI and SAHARANPUR,

and

On and from 12-8-50 by 4 Up from AMRITSAR to BOMBAY CENTRAL via SAHARANPUR and DELHI.

OPENING TOMORROW!
UNUSUAL TALE OF AN ORDINARY WOMAN!
KULDIP PICTURES' Social

ADHI RAAT

Direction: S. K. OJHA
Story: K. A. ABBAS
Producer: KULDIP SEHGAL
Starring: NARGIS, ASHOK KUMAR, KULDIP & JEEVAN

IMPERIAL— CAPITOL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30. Sun., Tues. 12-30
M. B. BILLIMORIA & SON Release.

STAR (Mazagaon)
USHA (Andheri)
ALLWYN (Kalyan)

Nature demands deep, restorative sleep to fit you for to-morrow...
...delicious OVALTINE is the World's best Nightcap!
Face the New Day with New ENERGY...

To maintain good health, sound sleep is *essential*. Body, brain and nerves rely on tonight's sleep for tomorrow's new supply of physical and mental vigour.
Because 'Ovaltine' helps to provide this restorative sleep, it is known as the "World's Best Nightcap". It ensures that composure which is a necessary prelude to quiet slumber, and, while you sleep, creates new strength and energy for the coming day.

'Ovaltine' is a concentrated extraction combining the energy-giving properties of creamy cows' milk, ripe barley malt and specially prepared cocoa, together with natural phosphatides and vitamins. It is *further fortified* with additional B and D vitamins.
Start taking the "World's Best Nightcap" tonight. Avoid substitutes—there is only one 'Ovaltine'.
Distributors: Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd.

'OVALTINE'
With the flavour you'll enjoy!
O.300R

TWO CLOTH SHOPS BROKEN OPEN

Watch On Cotton Press Leads To Recovery

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE cloth shops were broken open yesterday and cloth as well cash worth Rs. 6,000 were stolen within the jurisdiction of the Lamington Road and Maharbouri police stations.

In the first case, a godown at Grant Road was broken open and bales of cloth and cash valued at Rs. 5,000 were removed. Kandippa Krishnappa and Raghu Govind who were suspected to be involved in this case were produced before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, today. They were ordered to be remanded into police custody.

In another case, Bhagwandas Ramji Jaisukhlal Raichand and Maniklal Tribhuvandas, were arrested by the Mahabouri police today for alleged theft of two bales of handloom coating cloth, valued at Rs. 1,018.

Producing the accused before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court., the police stated that, acting on information, they kept a watch on a press where the accused had brought 38 of the 40 stolen 'takas' for pressing into a single bale. The gunny cloth covering in the bales was removed to avoid identification marks.

The police, in the presence of a 'panch' took possession of the 38 'takas' worth Rs. 967. The gunny cloth covering was also recovered from the accused later on.

The first accused to the police The first accused stated to the police that he had received the property from accused No. 2 and 3 who were subsequently arrested. Two 'takas' are stil to be recovered and the actual persons who raided the shop of the complainant are still at large.

Accused No. 2 was allowed bail of Rs. 500, while accused No. 1 and 3 were ordered to be remanded into police custody by Mr. V. K. Muranjan.

EXEMPTION OF COURT FEES FOR TRIBES

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the numbers of the backward tribes in the Dangs District should be exempted from payment of court fees on applications made to any Government Officer for the purpose of obtaining copies or extracts from revenue records or in respect of other matters. A similar concession was given to the members of the backward tribes living in those area of the East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Broach, Panch Mahals, Thana and Kolaba districts which have been declared to be partially excluded areas.

Simultaneously, the Government has directed that the concession of remittance of fees payable in respect of applications for leave to occupy, under direct engagement with the State Government, land measuring five acres or less, of which the revenue is settled but not permanently, should in future apply to the members of the backward classes living in the districts of Nasik East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Kanara and Dangs and in the partially excluded areas of the State and the members of the backward tribes in the State.

ACCOUNTANTS EXAMS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The First and Final Examinations under the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, will be held in November next at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi simultaneously. The First Examination will be held on November 16 and 17 and the Final Examination from November 14 to 17.

Applications for admissions to these examinations should be made in the prescribed forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi. Each application together with the necessary certificates and a demand draft payable at Delhi and drawn in favour of the Secretary of the Council for an examination fee of Rs. 50/- in the case of the First Examination and Rs. 75/- in the case of the Final Examination must be sent so as to reach the Secretary to the Council by September 30, 1950. An additional fee of Rs. 50/- is payable by candidates who apply for the first time for admission to the Final Examination and who have been exempted from passing the First Examination.

Shroffs Must Unite

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Following the opinion expressed by Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, Finance Minister of India, stressing the need for requisite data of the part played by the shroffs in the credit structure of the country to a deputation of the Bombay Shroffs Association recently, the Association proposes to hold an All India Conference of Shroffs to consider common problems affecting indigenous banking and to form, if decided a central body to represent them on all India questions and other important provincial matters such as Money-Lenders Act etc., it is announced here today.

The Association says in the announcement that indegenous banking suffered to a great extent in the absence of such an institution, reference to which had been omitted in the questionnaire of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee of the Government of India.

Two P. C. Beer Still On Sale

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The attempts of the Bombay City Prohibition Committee to root out two percent beer entirely have met with scant success as the brew is still available under a new name —MALTONA, and in unlimited quantities, too.

The former two per cent beer is now sold as a two per cent beverage available at a city restaurant for Rs. 2/10/- and a huge stand stacked with bottles of the stuff is prominently displaced for sale with a board glaringly telling customers of the two per cent "beverage".

Inquiries made by a reporter of this paper from the Directorate of Publicity revealed that the time-limit allotted by the Government of Bombay to stockists of two per cent beer, for disposal and clearance of their respective stocks has already expired.

It is further understood that after the Government accepted the Prohibition Committee's resolution to ban the sale of two per cent beer, Collectors of those districts where such bans had been recommended had issued orders to stocks and dealers giving them fifteen days' time to exhaust the stocks in their possession.

The Bombay Prohibition Act however has a provision permitting the manufacture and sale of beverages and fruit juices containing alcohol to the extent of two per cent.

The decision to ban the sale of two per cent beer was arrived at by the Bombay City Prohibition Committee after a campaign in the Press to the effect that its sale if permitted would reduce Total Prohibition to 98 per cent

DETENTION ORDER SET ASIDE

Ahmednagar Social Worker Released

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Jutice & Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

Nusserwanji N. Satta .... Petitioner.

vs.

1. The State of Bombay,
2. R. C. Joshi, District Magistrate, Ahmednagar ..... Respondents.

The petitioner, a philanthropist and social worker of Ahmednagar was served on April 13, 1950, with a Detention Order made by the second respondent, the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar under the Preventive Detention Act.

GROUNDS

The grounds of detention served upon the detenu were that he was likely to instigate the ryots and students of Ahmednagar District to commit acts of violence against the police and Government servants and also to instigate them against landlords and Sawkars to take forcible possession of their properties. The detenu was detained in the jail at Thana.

The petitioner stated that he had been previously detained on April 17, 1948, by the same District Magistrate under an order made under the Public Security Measures Act but had been released by the High Court on December 3, 1948.

The petitioner alleged that the second respondent, chaffing under that judgment had made the present order mala fide and he prayed that it should be set aside and he be set at liberty.

JUDGMENT

Following a judgment delivered by them in another case, Their Lordships held that what the detaining authority had done in this case was not to furnish a ground, but to particularize the act which had caused apprehension in its mind and which was, therefore, its conclusion against which it was impossible for the detenu to make a representation.

Their Lordships therefore set aside the detention order and directed that he be released.

Mr. Vijaya R. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader appeared for the respondents.

Transit Permits For Visits To Germany

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9: The work of issuing entry and transit permits for business visits to the Western Zones of Germany and the Western Sectors of Berlin will now be undertaken by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Applications for such permits may be addressed to the passport issuing authority concerned in form CTB|107, in duplicate, Applicants will also furnish particulars regarding the nature of the visit, import licence held, etc., along with their applications

Applications for currency exchange for business visits should be made to the Reserve Bank of India. Exchange for non-business vsits is admissible under personal travel allowance.

Nine Hurt In Car Clash

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Nine persons were injured and a stationary wagon was damaged following a serious motor accident at Frere Road yesterday. Six of the injured persons were detained in a local hospital for treatment while the other three were treated and allowed to go.

According to information available a stationary wagon was taking a turn at the Junction of the Frere Road near the G. P. O. yesterday when a motor lorry coming from the north allegedly in a rash and negligent manner dashed against it. The Stationary wagon turned turtle and the six occupants were thrown out. They all were injured. The three occpants of the lorry also sustained injuries.

The police are making inquiries in the matter.

STATISTICAL ATLAS OF BOMBAY STATE

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay, have now compiled two volumes, entitled the Statistical Atlas of Bombay State—1950.

The atlas is a revival of an irregular production of the same name produced by the Department of Agriculture, the last issue having appeared in 1925.

The atlas contains 62 maps and charts, 15 appendices and 25 statistical charts, dealing with geographical features, agricultural problems, industrial development, power and transport resources, democratic and social trends and Public Health and other issues.

issues. Educational and occupational statistics are also included.

The first volume deals with the subjects on a general basis and the other from district to district. Merged areas are not included in it.

Municipal Agenda In Hindi?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party held on Tuesday it was decided to request the Municipal Commissioner to publish the municipal agenda in Hindi in addition to its being published in English.

Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, the leader of the party, presided.

World Peace Day

VIOLENCE DENOUNCED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The view that despite the present world conflict peace was still within reach of attainment was expressed by the Rev. Dr. James Kellock who presided over a meeting to celebrate the World Peace Day under the auspices of the P. E. N.

The celebration of the World Peace Day is meant to educate public on the horrors of war.

The Korean conflict, the President said, had the potentialities of a world war. The U. N., be believed, was the only international body that could achieve peace in this conflict torn world.

The other speakers included Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala Prof. Bhagwat and Mr. P. G Shah

Mr. Shah speaking on the occasion said that violence in all forms should be eschewed and that disputes and differences of opinion should be settled not by violent and aggressive war but by peaceful negotiations and and abitrations carried on by non violent means.

GANDHIJI'S CONTRIBUTION

In this connection, said Mr. Shah, the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi the apostle of non-violence and peace to the cause of world-peace, cannot be forgotten. The World Pacific Congress when held in India in December 1949, paid glorious tributes to the Gandhian ideals. These ideals are still fresh in the minds of all the real well-wishers in the cause of world-peace.

Mahatma Gandhi devoutly believed in his twin principles of Truth and Non-violence bting the principles of action in daily life."

Mr. Shah concluded his speech with a quotation from Mahatma Gandhi's great book 'Non-violence in Peace and War' which reads!

"I am not a visionary. I claim to be a practical idealist. The religion of non-violence is not merely meant for rishis and saints. It is meant for the common people as well, for non-violence is the law of The human species as violence is the law of the brute. The spirit is lying dormant in the brute and he knows no law bu that of physical might The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law—to the strength of the 'Spirit'."

GRANTS TO NON-GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

No Reduction In Current Year

BOMBAY, Wednesday

NON-Government secondary schools are eligible at present for the payment of maintenance grants at the rate of 30 per cent of approved expenditure to schools situated in urban areas and 33-1/3 per cent to schools situated in rural areas, provided they fulfil the various conditions prescribed under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Rule 40 of the Grant-in-Aid Code specifies that the grants to be paid in any particular year are dependent on the funds provided in the budget. While introducing the budget for the current year, the Minister for Finance had announced that one of the steps to curtail expenditure would be to effect a saving of not less than 6-1/4 per cent of the expenditure on grants-in-aid given to various institutions. semi-Governments and other, towards their establishment charges and of 12½ per cent of expenditure on contingencies and on travelling. In accordance with this announcement, grants to non-Government secondary schools are liable to a cut.

As there have been some reports in the Press about the imposition of this cut and the effects thereof on non-Government secondary schools, the Government desires to explain the correct position with regard to these cuts.

In view of the financial burden imposed on non-Government secondary schools because of the revision in pay scales, payment of dearness allowance, etc. the Government had decided to effect the necessary savings in expenditure, by alternative means, without reducing the maintenance grant of these schools for this year. It will, therefore, not be necessary to impose in 1950-51 any general reduction in the rate of maintenance grants to non-Government Secondary Schools.

INTRODUCTION CARD FOR TOURISTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of India has decided to issue a Tourist Introduction Card to every bonafide foreign tourist visiting India. On presentation of this card, the tourist will be able to secure the good offices of all Central and State Government officers generally and certain essential facilities in particular. Such a card will ordinarily be issued by Indian Embassies, Consulates and Legations abroad. In the case of tourists who ask for the issue of the Card after landing in India, it will be issued by the Government of India's Regional Tourists Officers stationed at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

All officers of the Government have been instructed to ensure that the holders of these cards are given all legitimate facilities such as prompt customs clearance, petrol, special assistance when required for travel arrangements, including reservation of railway retiring rooms, rest-houses, etc., and assistance during visits to museums, ancient monuments and other places of interest.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE

Discussion On Rising Prices

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Committee of representatives of over forty Office-Employees' Unions in the City of Bombay has decided to hold a Conference of the primary members of these Unions on Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

These Unions include the Unions of Bank Employees, Insurance Employees, Government Servants, Primary and Secondary Teachers, Commercial and Newspaper Establishments, Employees' Sections of Textile Mills and Engineering Concerns.

The Conference will discuss and formulate its view point on the questions of the abnormal rise in prices, growing unemployment and the two Labour Bills which are under the consideration of the Indian Parliament.

Shri N. M. Joshi will preside over the Conference. Shri Asoke Mehta is the Chairman of the Committee.

BOMBAY, THE LEADING STATE IN ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Generates Nearly A Third Of Total Power

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

BOMBAY bids fair to be the leader among all States of the Indian Union in respect of electric supply, although it is far below the level of power development achieved by other progressive countries of the world.

With a population about 1/20th of the all-India figure, Bombay accounts for nearly a third of the total electric power generated in the entire Union, East Punjab ranking last with 3.45 per cent, on the basis of 1947 statistics.

With the object of ensuring co-ordinated development of the supply of electricity in the State, the Bombay Government set up in 1944 the Electric Grid Department charged with the task of promoting rapidly the extension of facilities for the supply of electricity in the interior. A Statutory Board, under the Union Parliament's Electricity Supply Act 1948, is being appointed by the Bombay Government to take over the duties of this department.

In pursuance of the policy of making electricity available to hitherto undeveloped areas of the State, the Bombay Government is expediting the execution of the four main schemes.

They are: North Gujarat Grid Scheme, (97,500 KW), the South Gujarat Grid Scheme (15,000 KW) small thermal stations in certain isolated places and distribution schemes in certain villages with power purchased from existing licensees.

The Government is also actively investigating the Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Scheme and utilisation of Jog Power.

OTHER PROJECTS

Besides these major projects, the Government of Bombay, in consultation with the Central Government, has completed preliminary investigation of the Narmada River Project (expected to generate 200,000 K.W.) and the Tapti River Project (expected to generate 216,000 K.W.).

Completion of these schemes, estimated to cost in all Rs. 73,76,00,000 would bring the total installed capacity to about 445,000 KW by 1952 and to 860,000 KW by 1960, as against the total capacity of 331,000 KW in 1946.

FREEDOM NEEDS TOIL AND BLOOD

Goan Leader's Call To Join The Crusade

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

MR. ANTHONY S. DE MELLO, a prominent Goan leader, has called upon the people "to join the crusade for the freedom of Gao from its present bondage."

In an appeal issued here today, Mr. De Melio, who is the president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, said that the freedom movement in Goa "needs men and women who prize liberty above everything else, men and women born with the courage of conviction and patriotism.

Mr. De Mello said: "In the United Front of Goans—recently formed in Bombay —you have leaders whose qualities of nobility sincerity, dynamic energy; and above all confidence in the ultimate achievement of the freedom of Goa should awaken and inspire all politically conscious Goans today. It is for every Goan to support and join the United Front of Goans if freedom means anything to him. Freedom cannot be got easily. It needs toil, sacrifice, sweat and even blood."

Mr. De Mello will preside over a public meeting organised by the United Front here on August 13 to mobilise public opinion for the freedom struggle in Goa. Plans for the conduct of the struggle will be formulated at the meeting.

GOVT. SERVICES RECRUITMENT

Bombay Committee Report Finalised

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Alternative Recruitment Qualifications Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the recommendation of the University Education Commission in regard to the qualifications to be fixed for the recruitment to Government services met today in the Committee Room, Secretariat. Shri M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government, presided.

The University Education Commission had recommended that a University degree should not be required for Government Administration Service and Special State Examinations for recruitment to the various services should be organised and should be open to whosoever cares to take them.

The Committee finalised its report at today's meeting and will now submit it to the Government.

RESERVE BANK LOAN TO MADHYA PRADESH

NAGPUR, Aug. 9, (UPI): A fresh credit to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for financing "A" and "B" Class Co-operative Banks in the Madhya Pradesh State during the financial year 1950-51, it is learnt.

The State Government has, it is further learnt, agreed to guarantee the repayment of the loan to the Reserve Bank.

With the registration of 133 crop loan societies in Madhya Pradesh, the total number of such societies now stands at 1,692 according to the latest report for the period ending 30th June, 1950.

Shri G. D. Vartak

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Shri G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will pay a visit to the Ranand Tank, in the Satara North District, on August 10. He will be back in Poona in the evening.

Shri G.D. Tapase

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Poona for Bombay on August 12 and return on August 17.

Trainer Higgins's Suit Dismissed

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

Alec Higgins ..... Plaintiff

vs.

R K. Hampton, Superintendent of Police ..... Defendent

His Lordship on Wednesday dismissed with costs a suit filed by the plaintiff, a well-known race-horse trainer, claiming Rs. 1,05,000 as damages for malicious prosecution.

The plaintiff had been warned off the race-course for alleged doping of a horse under his training. Several other trainers were similarly warned off on the same ground. It was alleged that the defendent purporting to act in the discharge of his duties, had falsely and maliciously prosecuted the plaintiff for the offence of having committed mischief by poisoning the horse in question, under Secs 428 and 429 of the Penal Code.

After a few remands, the plaintiff had been discharged at the instance of the defendent himself. The plaintiff thereupon filed the present suit against the defendent for having prosecuted him falsely and maliciously.

When the suit reached hearing before his Lordship, counsel for the plaintiff applied for an adjournment for six months on the ground that the plaintiff, who was abroad, was in a serious condition of health, and unable to make the journey to Bombay. The Advocate-General, on behalf of the defendent, opposed this application.

His Lordship rejected the application, and on counsel for the plaintiff withdrawing from the suit, the suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. A. J. Poonawalla instructed by Messrs. Gagrat & Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. M. P. Laud instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for the defendent.

Next Despatch Of Overseas Mails

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9: The next despatch of overseas mails for Central and Southern America, Britain and Ireland, Europe, Mediterranean countries, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on August 12, 1950 by RMS ':MALOJA".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on August 11 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Kerosene Oil Decontrolled In French India

KARIKAL, Aug. 9, (UPI): The sale, circulation, import and export of kerosene oil in the French settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yenam have been decontrolled and made free, according to an order of the Commissioner for French India.

The order says that the price of kerosine oil will, however, continue to be the same

TRAIN SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA DISLODGED

Heavy Rains Submerge Rail Tracks

COACKANUKPDO, Aug. 9, (UPI): All the trains from Calcutta, including the Calcutta-Madras Mail and the Calcutta-Puri Express, were held up at Dhanmandal Railway Station this morning due to heavy rains which have submerged the rail tracks.

Further details are lacking and it is not known whether the railway track has been washed away at Dhanmandal due to the flood water in the Brahmani River which came down from the neighbouring hills

Madhya Pradesh Tank Projects

NAGPUR, Aug. 9, (UPI): In pursuance of the food production drive, the Madhya Pradesh Government has, it is learnt sanctioned the construction of Ari and Chichbund tank projects with their canals system in Barghat tract of Seoni Tahsil of Chindwara district at an approximate most of Rs 31 lakhs

These projects, when completed, are expected to irrigate a total area of about 15,000 acres of land there.

It may be mentioned here that the Chichbund Tank Project is nearing completion and has already started irrigation, while the Ari Tank Project is expected to yield results by 1951.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

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BENGAL SWEEPS THE BOARD IN MEN'S SINGLES

Bhandari And Ghosh In Top Form

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

(By Cur Table Tennis Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Wedneday.

IT was a field day for Bengal today in the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Championships, when three of their players reached the semifinal stage in the men's singles event, the only other player to do so being Osie Dyer, who succeeded in pegging back the fourth Bengal challenger Jayanta De in the quarterfinal round.

Top-seeded Ranbir Bhandari and Kalyanpur Jayant, beat off the resolute challenges of Jal Godrej and Dady H. Kapadia in their respective matches. Godrej, the former Indian International player, who is the best exponent of the half-volley defence in the country today, delighted the crowds with his brilliant returns, which forced Bhandari into bringing out all he knew of the game. Godrej had Bhandari fairly rattled, but the Bengal's number one player soon got over that feeling, and let loose some magnificent strokes, which had the Indore defender all at sea. It was a delightful match, and showed the prowess of Bhandari's attack. The Bengal player who made the trip to Budapest early this year for India definitely proved himself well worthy of the top-seeded position that the Bombay Committee awarded him.

Kalyanpur Jayant, another of Indian players who visited Budapest for the World Championships gave an excellent account of himself, when he beat in straight games Dady H. Kapadia, who made a stout effort to stage magnificent recovery. Dady, always a great fighter, defended against the onslaught of the Bengal player, but lost the first two games very narrowly. In the third game when all looked set for an easy victory for the second-seeded Jayant, Kapadia, down 10-20, staged a rebarkable recovery to win eight points off the reel, but when short of two points of the equaliser he failed and lost a match that he fought every inch to save. The scores although close are no indication of how very gloriously the Bombay player fought.

The holder Kumar Ghosh, a Bengal player, now resident in Bombay, confirmed his recent Xavier's College victory over Khanchand, when he got the better of him this evening. Once again the two were concerned in a gruelling five-game encounter. Khanchand down, two-love played exceedingly well to win the next two games. But in the decider, in trying to force, the pace, cracked up against the heavy chop defence of Ghosh who led at the changing of the ends with the score at 10-3 in his favour. Khanchand could only gather sixteen points in the deciding game. Ghosh became the third Bengal player to qualify for the semifinal round.

When Ossie Dyer came out to face Jayanta De, the Bengal number three, the only thought that was in the minds of the spectators was whether it would be an all-Bengal singles semifinals tomorrow. Dyer, soon paid put to all the hopes of the Bengal player, by cleverly outmanoeuvering the Bengal challenger in three straight games to become the only Bombay player to be left in the singles.

The Tournament Committee made a sporting gesture of postponing the semi-finals of men's singles to tomorrow, as there crept in the morning papers fixtures that were not on today's programme. The opponents concerned in the two semi-finals also deserve praise for not sticking to their rights of demanding walkovers.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES

QUARTERFINALS: Ranbir Bhandari beat Jal Godrej, 21-14, 21-15, 21-9; K. Jayant beat D. H. Kapadia, 21-19, 21-18, 21-18; Kumar Ghosh beat H. M. Khanchand, 21-8, 21-18, 16-21, 20-22, 21-16; Ossie Dyer beat Jayanta De, 21-13, 21-17, 21-12.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE TABLE TENNIS

Commences At Poona Today

POONA, Aug. 9 (PTI).

The Poona Engineering College Open Table Tennis Tournament, due to start tomorrow, has received a record number of entries for the men's singles and men's doubles events. 176 have entered the men's singles, while 88 pairs have sent in their entries for the men's doubles.

Eight players have been seeded in the men's singles. They are: Ranvir Bhandari, K. Jayant, Kumar Ghosh, Dilip Sampat, D. H. Kapadia, Ossy Dyer and Jayant De of Bengal.

Seeded men's doubles are: R. Bhandari and K. Jayant, Kumar Ghosh and Jayant De, O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand, D. H. Kapadia and Dilip Sampat.

A singles title for juniors under 16 has been added to the tournament this year. Four players have been seeded in this event. They are: Sudhir Thakersey, M. L. Uulla, Bajaj and Vivek Karekatti.

Prominent women players to participate in the tournament will be Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla, Mrs. Suhasini Joshi, Enid Bocarro and Jaya Walawalkar.

WANG CHAMPION FOR FIFTH YEAR

Malaya Badminton Championships

SINGAPORE, August 9 (PTI): Wong Feng Soon, the Malayan and All-England badminton champion, retained his Malaya title when he defeated Ooi Teik Hock of Penang in straight sets 15/13, 15/3 at Ipoh. Wong thus became Malaya champion for the fifth time.

He was in brilliant form and controlled the play from the start keeping Ooi at base line.

In the first set Wong ran into 5/0 lead, then to 7/2 and 9/2 before Ooi took three points in row to get 5/9. Wong however smashed effectively to take score to 11/5. Ooi rallied to creep upto 11/9, but Wong forged ahead to 14/12.

In the next service Wong missed a set point and Ooi brought the score to 13/14 when Wong netted a weak return. Wong however clinched matters to take his next service and set in 21 minutes. Second set lasted only 10 minutes and was Wong's all through. Ooi was completely outplayed.

All the matches were finals in the Badminton Association of Malays 1950 Championships.

A. Pirus who with a partner was defeated in the men's doubles final is one of the players selected to participate in the Cricket Club of India championships in Bombay this month.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL: Ong Poh Lim and Ismail Bin Marjan beat A. Pirus and Goh Chin Kim 15-9 15-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Mrs. Cecila Samuel beat Miss Helen Heng 10-12 12-10 11-7.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Mrs. A. S. Samuel and Miss Ho Saiying beat Miss Valentine Chan and Miss Louisa Lean 15-13 15-6 17-14.

MIXED DOUBLES: Goh Chong Hong and Miss Valentine Chan beat Chankon Leong and Mrs. Cecila Samuel 15-6 5-15 15-10.

Indian Navy Lucky To Gain Full Points

ST. FRANCIS GOAN'S FIGHT BACK, BUT SUCCUMB

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

PLAYING well in patches St. Francis Goans fought back well against the Indian Navy but were beaten by the odd goal in five this evening in their second meeting in the First Division of the Harwood Football League at the Cooperage.

The Indian Navy have now turned out a side that as a combination they are the best, but what they lack is the use of their inner judgment. Many a promising move terminates badly due to the forwards failing to make up their minds at the critical moment. A vastly improved Navy side fully deserved to win as they had a better share of the exchanges.

The Navy forwards Nicholson and Shanku impressed and Nicholson has earned for himself the reputation of being a clever shooter and an opportunist. The same cannot be said of the Navy defence for Thapa was warned for dangerous play, though both defenders are powerful kickers.

St. Francis Goans have to thank Christopher for saving them from a stinging defeat and also Walter D'Souza who calmly spoilt whatever promising move the Navy had planned to undermine the Goan defence. He is fast taking up his place as a good football defender as he is already in hockey.

The Navy opened their account in the eighth minute through Nicholson who positioned himself well to convert a pass from right outer Stewart. Following on this, the Navy could have for forged ahead, but a long shot by Jayaram bounced in front of goal to deceive Christopher, but luckily for the Goans it went wide, and Mukundan who tried to push it into goal from a yard away was foiled by Walter D'Souza.

St. Francis Goans too had a piece of bad luck, a free kick just fifteen yards outside the box struck the upright, and rebounded into play only to be cleared after a melee. St. Francis Goans now dominated play, but poor shooting was their drawback.

Just as St. Francis Goans attack were going all out to equalize Nicholson put the Navy further ahead with a left footed drive from a forward pass.

The Navy deep defender brought down John Fernandes was badly fouled by Thapa outside the box. Walter D'Souza took the kick and scored. J. Fernandes was removed for medical attention.

At the other end S. D'Costa brought Shanku down in the box and Swami pointed straight to the penalty spot. Mukundan converted just two minutes before the interval.

The ten men of St. Francis Goans took the offensive on resumption, but the Navy soon counter-attacked. Mukundan was alone in goal and had only Christopher to beat, but he was surprised when Christopher saved cleverly.

Midway through the second half St. Francis Goans earned their second goal when A. Fernandes the left outer centred well for Eusebio to head the ball in a clash with D. Singh, which goalkeeper Roy hardly anticipated.

The Goans soon repeated their former move that earned them a fighting chance to save the game, but this time Eusebio was well covered and he was crowded out.

The Goan defenders except Walter were to be blamed if the Navy had earned another goal. They held on to the ball too long and their inability to clear first time. Raju tackled them all along and wended his way to goalmouth. Christopher was beaten and the ball rebounded into played after striking the crossbar. Mukundan failed to beat Walter D'Souza who was now covering the goal and instead shot over the cross-bar.

St. Francis Goans now started a heavy barrage of attacks, but they failed to save the game.

The teams were:—

INDIAN NAVY: P. K. Roy; D. Singh, Thapa; Mohamed, Jayaram, Lyngdow; Stewart, Shanku, Kukundan, Nicholson, Raju.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; D. Britto, W. D'Souza, A. D'Sa, F. Rebeiro, S. D'Costa, B. D'Souza, John Fernandes, Eusebio, Silvester, Assiz Fernandes.

REFEREE: C. S. A. Swami.

ARGENTINE SWIMMER FAILS TO CROSS CHANNEL

FOKESTONE, KENT, August 9: (PTI-Reuter):

Argentine swimmer, Alberto Abertondo, beaten by half a mile of water, was resting here today after an exhausting 25-hour attempt to swim the English Channel from France to England. He was taken out of the water at 2220 GM. T last night (0350 hours IST Today) two miles from the English Coast, but earlier, in a final all out effort, he had struck two within half a mile of the Dover Cliffs before tides swept him to sea again.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. St. Xavier's "A" vs Matunga "A" (Second division Harwood League).

5-40 p.m. Chosen vs Selected (Exhibition game).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Don Bosco vs St. Sebastian.

5-30 p.m. St. Mary's vs St. Xaviers (Ahmed Sailor Cup, semi-final.

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. B. K. Samaj vs G. B. Police 'A' (H.V.M. Cup).

BADMINTON

Elpinstone College Courts

4 p.m. Women's Singles first and second rounds.

G.M.C. Courts

2-45 Women's Singles first and second rounds.

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall

5-30 p.m. onwards: Final of Women's Singles, followed by Semi-finals of Men's Singles, followed by Final of Women's Doubles, Semi-finals of Mixed Doubles, and Semi-Finals of Men's Doubles.

(Provincial Championships).

DRAW FOR I.F.A. SHIELD

India Culture League Of Bombay Enter

CALCUTTA, August 9. (PTI): Forty-eight teams, including twenty-six outstation ones, are to contest for the Indian Football Challenge Shield which commences here on August 11 next. East and West Pakistan will be represented in the tournament, the prominent participants being Wari Club (Dacca), East Bengal Railway (Chittagong), Union Sporting (Khulna) and a Peshawar combined XI. Bombay Senior league champions the India Culture League is also among the notable entrants.

The ties for the tournament are as follows:

FIRST ROUND:

1. Mohun Bagan vs Gardanibagh (Patna) 2. Howrach District vs Salkia Friends 3. Jamalpur Sporting vs Burnpur 4. Customs vs Union Sporting (Khulna) 5. Hooghly District vs Mohammedan Sporting 6. Gaya Sporting vs E. I. Railway. 7. Jamshedpur vs Bali Pratibha 8. Burdwan District vs George Telegraph 9 B. N. Railway vs Twentyfour Parganas. 10.Brajabhusan Samity (Beharampur) vs Sporting Union 11. Aryans vs Chotanagpur 12. Wari Club (Calcutta) vs Rajasthan 13. Dalhousie vs Rajputana 14. Bhowanipur vs Suburban 15. Cuttack Combined vs Calcutta Football Club 16. Howrah Union vs East Bengal.

SECOND ROUND:

(A) Dibrugarh Town vs winners of one (B) Wari Club (Dacca) vs winners of two (C) Bareilly District vs winners of three, (D) Wimla Youngs (Delhi) vs winners of four (E) Maharashtra (Poona) vs winners of five, (F) New Delhi Heroes vs winners of six, (G) Kalighat vs winners of seven (H) Mysore Muslims vs winners of eight, (I) India Culture League (Bombay) vs winners of nine (J) Raisina Sporting (Delhi) vs winners of ten (K) Frontier Club (Delhi) vs winners of eleven (L) Midnapore vs winners of twelve (M) Peshawar vs winners of thirteen (N) East Bengal Railway (Chittagong) vs winners of fourteen (O) National Sporting (Kanpur) vs winners of fifteen (P) Town Club (Monghyr) vs winners of sixteen.

B. E. S. T. Receive A Rude Shock

GOALLESS DRAW IN SATIRANJAN SHIELD

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The opening match in the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at St. Xavier's College ground provided a major surprise when B.E.S.T. Sports Club a First Division side were held to a goalless draw by Khandoba Vijay a Second Division side.

Khandoba Vijay lived to fight another day due to the superb goalkeeping of Atmaram, who seemed to be unbeatable and collected with consumate ease from all corners and from all shooters.

B.E.S.T. dominated play and should have won, but Khandoba Vijay were bent upon playing up a stiff opposition. The Tramwaymen adopted short passing tactics at first, but gradually the game opened out and still no change occured.

Earlier in the evening, Globe Sports A beat Asbestos Cement A by two goals to nil in the Das Cup Football Tournament. Ishwar Rao and Hector were responsible for the winners tally.

TRIALS CONTINUE AT COOPERAGE

Chosen XI To Meet Selected XI To-day

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The blind series of exhibition trial matches continue at the Cooperage pending the selection of Bombay's side for the Santosh Trophy Football Tournament. This evening Thursday, a chosen XI will meet a Selected XI at 5-40 p.m.

The following are the teams.

SELECTED

Ariknathan (Rashid), Mukerjee (I.C.L.), Pinto (B.E.S.T), G. D'Costa (Goan S. C.) Britto (St. F. G.), Paul (I.C.L.), F. Rebeiro (St. F. G.), Kuppuswamy (Rashid), Mukundan (I. Navy), Thomas (I.C.L.), Mexie Fernandes (B-Shell),

CHOSEN

Christopher (St. F. Goans) Woodcock (I.C.L.), C. Thambi (M.F.A.), Narayan (I.C.L.), Shankar (Rashid), Lyngdoh (I. Navy), Stewart (I. Navy), Parab (I.C.L.), Peter Ferro (Tata), A. Braganza (Tata), Verghese (Rashid), Reserves: Pakarsi (Little Pioneer), Laloo (I.C.L.), and Damodar (Tata).

RUGBY UNION SIDE START AUSTRALIAN TOUR

CANBERRA, August 9. (PTI-Reuter):

The British Isles Rugby Union team opened the Autralian part of their Austral-Asian tour today by beating a combined Country fifteen here by 47 points, 7 goals, one penalty goal and three tries to three points, one penalty goal for the Tourists.

RAJPUTANA SWAMPED BY SERVICES XI

Nine Goals Defeat In Santosh Trophy Football

CALCUTTA, August 9, (PTI).

The Services team, playing as they wished, completely swamped the Rajputana eleven by nine goals to nil. They scored four goals in the first half and the rest in the second.

The winners played with perfect understanding and appeared to revel on the water-logged ground after the evening's sharp shower. The heavy ground did not suit Rajputana players who often failed to maintain a foothold in spite of their best efforts.

The Services opened heir scoring in the sixth minute of the first half through Sukhlal, their inside-left Dhan Bahadur, centre forward, followed with two other goals in the thirteenth and fifteenth minutes respecively. Sukhlal scored the fourth goal in the twenty-fifth minute.

After the breather Rajputana appeared to warm up for a while when Samad, right-half, and Mool Singh inside-right, were prominent. But all their efforts were nipped in the bud by the stout defence of the winners. In the seventh minute, Dhan Bahdur scored the fifth goal followed by Chandan Singh, centre-half, with the sixth three minutes later off a free kick. The seventh, eighth and ninth goals were scored by Dhan Bahadur, Puran Bahadur, left outer, and Sukhlal respectively.

Teams:

SERVICES XI: Khem Bahadur, Bir Bahadur and Ranbir, Amar Singh, Chandan Singh and Kora; Dil Bahadur, Lal Bahadur, Dhan Bahadur Sukhlal and aPuran Bahadur.

RAJPUTANA: Lee, C Lawrie, and A Dutta; Samad, Bansi Lal and Udaya Karan; Kalyan Singh Mool Singh, Ham D., Dri Lal, and Chhutan Singh.

Referee: Alok Roy.

PUNJAB THREATENS TO WITHDRAW

Strong Protest To Be Lodged With I.H. Federation

AMBALA, August 9, (PTI): The Punjab Hockey Association has threatened to withdraw its players from the Indian Hockey Federation teams if "no credence" is given to their protest against the method of selection adopted by the Federation.

The council of the Association resolved yesterday after three hours discussion that "a strong protest be lodged with the Indian Hockey Federation against the arbitrary manner in which selections for representative Indian hockey teams during 1950 are to be made by small committees nominated by the President."

Punjab Protests, But Nominates Players

AMBALA, August 9.

The Council of the Punjab Hockey Association has recommended the names of the following players to the Indian Hockey Federation for inclusion in the hockey team which will tour Kenya in the coming cold weather:—

Goal Keeper: Ram Prakash (Police); Full Back: Trilochan Singh and Dharam Singh (Police). Half Backs: Gurcharan Charanjit Singh, Ram Prakash and Ram Sarup, Bakshshish Singh, Balbair Singh, Udham Singh (Police), Balbir Singh (Junior) (Khalsa College, Jullundur).

The Council recommended that Professor P. D. Bhalla, Honorary Secretary, Indian Hockey Federation should accompany the team as its manager.

While strongly protesting against the method of selection, the Council recommended the names of the following players for inclusion in the I.H.F. team proceeding to Kabul (Afghanistan) on August 17.

Balbir Singh, Ram Sarup, Gurcharan Singh, Ram Prakash, Bakhshish Singh, Cheranjit Singh (Police), Sarpal Singh Mahendra Colege, Patiala), Som Nath (Dav College, Jullundur), Bhagwant Singh (Agricultural College, Ludhiana), Bharat Bhushan (Hindu College Amritsar) and Balbir Singh (Junior) (Khalsa College, Jullundur)).

FUSARI TO MEET ROBINSON TONIGHT

JERSEY CITY August 9. (PTI-Reuter):

Ray Robinson defends his world welterweight title against Charley Fusari at the Roosevelt Stadium here tonight and Robinson has been threatened with the loss of his title if he fails to make the weight of 10 stones 7 pounds at this afternoons weighing.

Both men are confident of victory and while Robinson says he will go to Turkish bath to melt off last few pounds and is confident of passing the scales, some of his fans think the reducing efforts will sap his strength.

Odds against Fusari have varied from four to five to one but there has been little wagering on the result.

Charity will benefit considerably from the fight as Robinson is retaining only one dollar of his purse, handing the rest over to the Damyon Runyon Cancer Fund. Fusari is giving part of his purse and the fund will also receive 15 per cent of the total receipts after taxes have been deducted.

PODAR 'A' BEATEN IN MEN'S DOUBLES

Inter-College Badminton Tournament

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The surprise defeat of Podar's senior representatives, second seeded in the men's doubles event by the G.M.C. 'A' highlighted the proceedings in the Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament at the Elphinstone College Courts this evening.

Podar's senior string, S. Desai and Adi Kavarana succumbed in three gruelling games to I. Patel and D'Souza. The G.M. College have to thank Patel for his very clear smashes which scored points and this was not the only cause for the failure as Desai failed to support his partner Kavarana and paved the way for his sides defeat.

The other games in the second round turned up according to form and were hardly able to cause much to enthuse over.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: M. P. Desai and P. N. Dhongde (E.C. & R.I.S. 'A' beat C. Shah and M. Bhagat (Jai Hind 'A') 15-1 15-4; F. Antia and P. Swamy (Khalsa 'B' beat R. Manker and S. Phethare (Ismail 'B') 15-11 15-2.

SECOND ROUND: S. Shroff and M. Sampat (Law 'B') beat R. Desai and A. Khaushik, 15-15 15-4; R. K. Jain and R. P. Soonawalla (Nat. Med. 'A') beat M. Gomes and A. Kitadikar 15-3 15-1; S. Walawalkar and Partner (Ruia 'B') beat S. N. Iyer and B. N. Savur (V.J.T.I. 'B') 15-0 15-12; S. M. Master and R. Bhat (Bhavans 'A') beat S. K. Petra and M. Borli (Vet. 'A') 15-11 15-3; H. K. Fu and M. G. Poon Gee (Xavier's 'B') beat B. Amonkar and S. Sathe (G.S.M. 'B') 15-3 15-5; G. Yogendra and D. Arsekar (Sidd. 'B') beat S. Argaokar and A. Oak (S.T.C. 'A') 15-1 15-3; I. Patel and D'Souza (G.M.C. 'A') beat A. Kavarana and S. Desai (Podar 'A') 5-15 15-11 15-0; M. P. Desai and Dhongde beat S. Antia and P. Swamy (Khalsa 'B') 15-0 15-3.

WASHBROOK FOUND UNFIT FOR PLAY

LONDON, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter).

Cyril Washbrook, Lancashire and England opening batsman, as the result of medical examination has been found unfit to take part in a five-day test match. He was therefore withdrawn from the England team to meet the West Indies in the fourth and final test match which begins at the Oval on Saturday, and the M.C.C. have announced that D. S. Sheppard of Cambridge University and Sussex has been invited to take his place in the 12 players from whom the English team will be selected.

15 WKTS. FALL IN A DAY

Warwickshire Dismiss W. Indies For 156 Runs

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 9, (PTI-Reuter): On a pitch which gave the bowlers plenty of assistance 15 wickets fell for 243 runs on the first day here of the match between Warwickshire and the West Indies touring team. The touring side after winning the toss were dismissed for 156 runs but Warwickshire also found runs hard to get and at the close of play had replied with 87 for five wickets in their first innings.

Thirty-eight year old Charles Grove put up his finest performance in first class cricket and returned the best figures against the West Indies when he took eight wickets for 88.

A crowd of over 20,000 saw the touring team struggling for runs on a greenish looking pitch out of which the pace bowlers at times extracted plenty of life.

At close of play Warwickshire had replied with 87 for five wickets in their first innings:

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Stollmeyer c Spooner b Grove	17
Rae c Spooner b Grove	1
Worrell b Grove	39
Marshall c and b Grove	33
Walcott c Dollery b Grove	14
Trestrail b Grove	0
Christiani c Hollies b Priachard	4
Williams c Taylor b Kardar	73
Jones l-b-w b Grove	20
Valentine b Grove	5
Pierra not out	0
Extras	12
Total	156

Fall of wickets: 1 for 3; 2 46; 3/61; 4/97 5/97, 6/102, 7/104, 8/139, 9/152.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Pritchard 23/6/55/1.
Grove 26.4/8/38/8.
Hollies 14/3/39/0.
Kardar 10/3/12/1.

WARWICKSHIRE (First Innings)

F. C. Gardner c Worrel b Pierre	8
J. R. Thompson c Stollmeyer b Jones	26
D. Taylor c Rae b Worrel	24
J. S. Ord c Trestrail b Jones	7
H. E. Dollery lbw Valentine	3
A. V. Walton not out	17
Extras	2
TOTAL (for five wickets)	87

County Cricket Results

LONDON, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): The following are the close of play scores in county cricket matches:

AT LEEDS: Yorkshire 354 for 8 (Lowson 91, Watson 132 Wilson 61) vs. Northamptonshire.

AT HASTINGS: Sussex 302 for five (John Langridge 70, Sheppart 129). vs. Surrey.

AT DERBY: Gloucestershire 362 for four (Emmett 80, T. Graveney 67 Young not out 123). vs. Derbyshire.

AT MANCHESTER. Worcestershire 80, (Tattersall 7 for 34, Hilton three for 29). Lancashire 207 and 53. Grieves 74, Chesterton six for 61.

AT CANTERBURY, Middlesex 249, (Dewes 60, Sharp 62, Wright five for 61, Kent 18 for one.

AT SWANSEA, Glamorgan 247 for six, Jones 115, Watkins 50).

AT LEICESTER, Essex 277, (Avery 59, Dodds 55, Walsh 8 for 119, Leicestershire 131 for three, Palmer 74.

AT WESTONSUPERMARE: Nottingshire 224 for 8, (Harris 88 vs. Somerset.

PIPPY ATTRACTS IN TRIALS

Excellent Display By Masked Lady

(By Our Track Reporter.)

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following are the pick of the trials noted at Poona on the tan track:

Three-year-old champs MAHARAJ PRAMUKH (Kheem) and NATIONAL FLAG (Antoo) were out again at easy pace and clocked the last four in 52 secs.

WEDDING DAY (Macquade) had the measure of VERY LOVE (Shaikh) when negotiating six furlongs in 1 min 22 secs.

PROMETHEUS (Macquade) had poor company in VIENNA WOODS (RB) when covering six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 22 secs. The grey is in fine fettle.

NAVA RATNA (Kheem), PASSING SHOWER (I. Khan) and AGNI MANI (Antoo) moved unextended and recorded 1 min 40 secs. for seven furlongs.

GIPSY BILL (Hanuman) beat POP (R.B.) when covering six furlongs in 1 min. 22 secs.

AAFRIN (R.B.) made a trip over seven furlongs in 1 min. 36 secs.

IJJAT (Murad) went all out over nine furlongs and clocked 2 mins. 4 secs.

PIPPY (Duffy) moved on the bit and was attended by DOWNPOUR (Jagdesh) over a mile from 9 to 1. The former returned 1 min. 52 secs.

IMPRUDENCE (Duffy) disposed of TAMASHA (Kan Singh) when engaged in a spin over three furlongs from 6 to 3. Timing 38 secs.

STAR OF IRAN (Chavan) showed out from BATTLE OUT (Raut) when moving over nine furlongs. He clocked 2 mins. 7 secs.

GOLDEN ORB (Duffy) held ARRAK (Kan Singh) when covering five furlongs from 7 to 2 in 1 min. 7 secs.

NAGARPALIKA (Kadam) finished in front of FAIRY GATES (Purtu) when striding over six-furlongs in 1 min. 22 secs. The latter was very well in hand.

THUNDERER (Bola) had a slight break over DRAGON SEED (Medhe) when covering a mile in 1 min. 50 secs.

ALI JANAB (Antoo) and GLAMOUR BOY (Kheem) were about level when working five furlongs in 1 min. 8 secs.

MAHA MAYA (K. Hassan) covered nine furlongs in 2 mins. 5 secs. Note.

RUMBITA (Khade) easily beat MALKA (R.B.) when covering six furlongs in 1 min 21 secs.

MASKED LADY (R.B.) outpaced MOONFACE (R.B.) when engaged in a noteworthy six furlongs trial from 9 to 3. Timing 1 min. 20 secs.

RED CARNATION (Mulla) moved better than PEGGOTTY (Sethna) when negotiating six furlongs in 1 min 20 1/2 secs.

IMROZE (Medhe) and TRUMPELDOR (Macquade) were sent at easy pace and returned 1 min. 23½ secs. for six furlongs. A nicely trimmed pair.

RIVIERA (Khade) was in front of BRAVE PRINCE when sent over nine furlongs. Timing 2 mins. 4 secs.

JANE JIGAR (Mulla), MALABAR STAR (R.B.) and BHOPAL STAR (R.B.) were placed in the order mentioned at the end of a fine gallop over six furlongs. Timing 1 min. 21 secs.

GUN DRILL (Damodar), STRIDING EDGE (F. Md.) and PENNY NOVEL (R.B.) made a trip of six furlongs from 9 to 3 in 1 min. 23 secs.

DOWN SOUTH (R.B.) chased AAN BAAN (Guman) and was followed by LA CONTESSE (F. Md.) when sent over five furlongs from 9 to 4. Timing 1 min 7½ secs.

HANGOVER (Purtu) held ILTAJA (Magan) and OASIS (Kadar). Six furlongs were covered in 1 min. 23 secs. The first named is an early winner.

LADY CLEOPATRA (Antoo) was speedier than YAKIN when covering the last three in 37½ secs.

RAJPUT WARRIOR (Magan) was in front of MAJESTIC WAY (Purtu) and BILLET DUOX (R.B.) when engaged on easy trial over nine furlongs. The second-named was not stretched and returned 2 mins. 9 secs.

FASHION PARADE (R.B.) and BATTLE SONG (R.B.) recorded 2 mins. 10 secs. when covering nine furlongs. Both moved in hand.

LALAJI (R.B.) was attended by GAY GIRL (R.B.) when returning 1 min. 22 secs. for a six furlongs gallop.

The Bombay Chronicle

RUSSIA AND THE U. S. A.

Russia's Jacob Malik has kept the whole Security Council on the hop since his return to that body. Though the democracies won on procedure, they have lost in propaganda. Mr. Malik has caught the United States on the wrong foot and has made Mr. Warren Austin, U.S. delegate extremely angry by his obstructionist tactics. Mr. Austin has threatened Soviet Russia with the combined wrath of U.N. supporters if it did not mend its ways within 48 hours. What the Soviet reaction will be is obvious. Moscow will await with interest what steps other Council members would determine to take to assert the authority of the Security Council.' Though, as Mr. Austin has said, 53 cut of 59 nations have supported the U.N. action in Korea, Soviet propaganda has made it appear that it was they who were for peace and the United States for war. Every trick has been used to show that, while the U.S.A. was supporting reactionaries in power, Russia was supporting freedom movements. The whole Soviet propaganda machinery was geared to blare out the Stockholm peace appeal and campaign to outlaw the use of the atom bomb all over the Asian countries, where they found a confused but ready audience. Those who failed to notice the subtle fifth columnist propaganda behind these appeals, thought the right was on the Soviet side, while the United States watched helplessly. In the Security Council, too, the United States took steps which would not be popular in Asia.

It opposed the Indian resolution to admit the Chinese Communists and turned down Pandit Jawaharlal's suggestion for consultation for peace, with no constructive alternative. It opposed a Soviet motion to discuss the "peaceful settlement of the Korean question". Furthermore, its leading men were found talking with contradictory voices. While General MacArthur proclaimed his unity with Chiang Kai-Shek, Ambassador Warren Austin was busy minimising the importance of the United States China policy. The Americans failed to emphasise the imperialistic ambitions of Soviet Russia and concentrated on the evils of Communism, which the Asian nations failed to understand.. A general impression has been created that the Korean conflict was a war between the American imperialism and Soviet Communism, and the average Asian was inclined to think that the two should be left to fight it out. The most important aspect that it was the U.N. which was taking disciplinary action in Korea, was put into the background. Many Asian nations would be glad to support the United Nations to the full but not the U.S.A. which has the uncomfortable habit of backing unpopular regimes. What the U.N. has not on the propaganda front can still be retrieved if it is clearly shown through press, radio and by direct approach to the Asian people that the Korean war is not a private feud between the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. but a joint U.N. action against aggressors, backed by Soviet Russia. It must broadcast from the housetops that the U.N. stands for sovereign equality, self-determination, independence and peace for big and small nations of the world, that it sides with no particular bloc but wants to hold scales evenly as long as the stronger ones do not indulge in intimidation of the weaker nations. It must expose the difference 'between Soviet imperialism and Soviet Communism and Soviet promises and Soviet practices'. It must tell the peoples of the world that peace can be made secure if the United Nations as a body is made strong to enforce its ideals in practice so that it could not be defied with impunity by any nation.

Beyond Anti-Communism

According to a Tokyo correspondent of the U.S. Magazine "Time", a Minister of Viet Nam has been sent to India to explain the Bao Dai regime to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to win the Prime Minister's sympathy and support for it. The Minister is Nguyon Duy Thau who had been with Ho Chi Minh for five years, was the Viet Minh's Minister of Industrial Production during the last two years and decided to escape only recently, in fact, when, the U.S. recognised Bao Dai. He is how a Minister in Bao Dai's cabinet. As regards his mission, he is quoted by the "Time" correspondent as saying: "My job will be to tell Nehru that the Viet Minh is not nationalist, although there are many nationalists held by force in it. It is Communist and would enslave our people....." Pandit Nehru need not be told what Communists are and what they would do, anywhere, if they could. But the point is not the evils of Communism, but the right alternative to it. Is Bao Dai that alternative? The entire background of the ex-Emperor, his past and his present all tend to discourage an affirmative answer.

There is a feeling in Asia that the menace of Communism offers a temptation to the West to exploit it for the purpose of stampeding a given country into accepting an alternative that answers neither the needs nor the sentiments of the people. Such stampeding can be described by the cynic as "pulling a fast one", in the colloquialism of the United States and the West. It may be done in the name of anti-Communists democracy. But it just is not democracy. It only leads, and quite naturally too, to the feeling among Asians that while fighting, and calling upon Asians to fight, Communism, the West is seeking not so much to establish democracy and democratic freedom but to impose a new kind of Western imperialism upon them. Westerners complain that Jawaharlal Nehru does less than justice to the West and its actions in Asia. But they are quite mistaken. And it is they who do not understand Asians. No Asian country and people—we are not including Communist China—care for Communism or a Communist regime. But while they reject Communism, they want true democratic freedom. And they do not want to have foisted on them by Western instrumentality any indigenous regime that cannot justify itself by popular support and popular approval. The reason is simple: Asians have memories and memories are not wiped out by mere words and slogans from the West.

The Method In It

According to "Trud", shoppers wrote in the complaints book of a drugstore at Knarkov remarks indicating their dissatisfaction with things as they were. Some of these remarks read: "I needed some rubber overshoes but had also to take a pair of men's sporting trousers." "Why was I a non-smoker made to buy a cigarette case in addition to a pair of slippers?" "I wanted to buy a carpet but they are sold only together with curtains and I do not need them." The newspaper had added, "the person who wanted to buy rubbers, had also to purchase a brief case, toilet water, powder, a powder box and a comb." Commenting on this the anti-Soviet "Baltic Review" observes that there are several reasons for this compulsory buying: "The articles in question are produced from so-called industrial remnants and therefore available in great quantity and their quality is so inferior that nobody would buy them of his own free will." This is one point of view but we have been struck by at least two favourable aspects which need mention in common fairness. Firstly, all this compulsory buying does show that there is a good stock of consumer goods in Russia. Many countries would be happy at a state in which the buyer of rubber shoes, for example, was not only able to get them but to buy sporting trousers as well. Secondly, no one thinks in terms of buying the offered lot, wanted and unwanted, and just disposing off the unwanted on friends who need it. It might seem a mean mind but considering the number who have swapped their rationed rice for someone else's rationed wheat, we can only marvel at the simplicity of the people of Kharkov. It certainly shows a simple mind. Yet another angle is revealed by the "West Coast Monitor", a weekly which we receive regularly. It writes:

Two Russians were discussing the chances of war. One said that if war came, Russia would win. 'As soon as we develop the atom bomb, we will send six or seven agents to America, each with an atom-bomb in a suit case. They will set off their bombs in the great cities. That will finish the war.' 'We couldn't do that,' said the second Russian. 'Why? Don't you think we shall have the atomic bomb?' 'Oh we'll have the bombs,' replied the sceptic, 'but where are we going to get the suitcases?'

This suggests a reason for Soviet attempts to accustom people to linking disparate articles.

Thought For The Day

The golden rule is that there is no golden rule.

—G. B. S.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Earlier, the United States warned the Soviet Union in the Council that if it did not change its tactics of "obstruction" within the next 48 hours the other Council Members would "consult to determine what steps can be taken to assert the authority of the Security Council."

The American ultimatum came from Mr. Warren Austin, United States delegate, after three and a half hours of procedural debate on whether—as Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet chairman, insisted—representives of both North and South Korea should be invited to take part in the discussion.

—Lake Success report.

* * *

In the Indian Parliament Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar complained that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee by not positively addressing himself to the task of making the Pact a success, had failed in his duty to the country.

Nonsense, nonsense. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee is striving with all his personal and oratorical might and main to succeed in HIS Duty.

"One slogan, one banner" to follow later.

* * *

Shri Shankerrao Deo, supporting the Pact and the Government, criticised the "virulent propaganda" carried on by "Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and his friends in the Hindu Mahasabha."

This conclusively justifies, doesn't it, the decision of Shri Purshotamdas Tandon to contest the Presidentship of the Mah—sorry, of the Indian National Congress against Shri Shankerrao Deo.

* * *

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad from West Bengal claimed that the Pact had "enormously succeeded...." and suggested that a goodwill mission led by Dr. Mookerjee be sent to East Bengal.

It is not known how Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee resented this suggestion as a personal joke against him.

* * *

In a broadcast from Singapore, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has warned that Communists are striving ceaselessly for the overthrow of the Indian, Burmese and Indonesian Governments.

Where are they not?

* * *

"We are", Mr. MacDonald declared, witnessing a resurgence of Russian imperialism eager to conquer the earth."

And replace the current imperialism?

Communists, Mr. MacDonald asserted, were trying to overthrow Pandit Nehru in India, Thakin Nu in Burma and the Soekarno Government in Indonesia.

* * *

Mr. MacDonald's omission of Liaquat Ali in Pakistan might have been justified by the past, but now it is unfair to the Pak Prime Minister and impolitic too.

* * *

And Mr. MacDonald assured the world that as Ho Chi-minh's strength had diminished, Bao Dai's had increased.

The climate of Singapore seems to be very conducive to dreaming, doesn't it?

* * *

Commenting on the confirmation by the new Communist Party leadership of his expulsion, ex-Comrade P. C. Joshi asserts that the new leaders are bent upon carrying on "the old adventurist policy" of Mr. Ranadive as also his "unprincipled bureaucratic methods."

Personal adjectives apart, this sounds like endorsing the widely held view that the new bottles contain the old inebriating wine.

HOW ORGANIC CHEMISTRY BENEFITS MEDICINE

By Prof A. Kandiah

DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CEYLON.

ONE of the most notable achievements of Science in recent times has been the discovery of new drugs of outstanding therapeutic value which have revolutionized the treatment of diseases of bacterial origin. The success which attended their use in the treatment of a range of dangerous infections has been so remarkable that their reputation has caught the imagination and interest of the public. Discovery of drugs of great chemo therapeutic value has always brought about great advances in medicine.

One of the most marvellous drugs is 'aspirin' which is so widely used by peoples throughout the world for a variety of ailments. It is by usual standards a very simple organic molecule. In the earlier days attempts were directed towards the discovery of a powerful drug—a sort of magic bullet —which would poison the protoplasm of the microbes and leave the human protoplasm unaffected. Thus Erlich, Wasserman and other leading scientists of an earlier period explored the field of synthetic drugs in search of germ killers. The discovery of salvarsan or "606" (being the 606th. preparation in this investigation) in which Erlich so successfully masked the toxic properties of arsenic whilst retaining its antibacterial activity and which proved so effective a cure for syphilis gave a new impetus for research in the field of chemotherapy which has been so fruitful of results in recent years.

SOURCES OF DISEASES

Diseases in man may be caused by the presence in our bodies of large parasites such as tapeworms, hookworms or parasites of microcopical dimensions. Among the latter are included (a) protozoa, minute animal organisms with relatively large and highly developed cell structures, (b) bacteria and fungi which are regarded as vegetable forms and are much smaller than protozoa and (c) the exceedingly small filterpassing virusses, so small as to pass through the pores of unglazed porcelain.

Protozoal diseases

Malaria
Sleeping Sickness
Syphilis
Amoebic dysentry

Bacterial diseases

Septicaemia
Erysipelas
Puerperal fever
Pneumonia
Gonorrhoea
Meningitis
Plague
Cholera

Virus diseases

Common Cold
Measles
Mumps
Smallpox
Influenza
Infantile Paralysis.

CHIEF REMEDIES: Quinine, atebrin, mepacrin, atoxyl, suramin, tryparsamide, salvarsan, penicillin, emetine.

In most cases of protozoal diseases, the remedies are highly effective and their discovery represents an invaluable contribution to medicine. Until '1939', however, little corresponding progress has been made in the chemotherapeutic treatment of bacterial diseases which are even a greater scourge to mankind than those of protozoal origin. Remarkable progress has however been made in the last two decades in the treatment and control of diseases of bacterial origin but the direct attack on virus particles by a chemical agent remains a problem for the future.

In February 1943, Domagk aroused widespread interest in the medical world by the astonishing results he obtained with 'Prontosil' in curing certain streptococcol infections. In the autumn of the same year the French chemist Fourneau found that prontosil breaks down on the human body into sulphanilamide, which was the active chemotherapeutic agent and metaphenylene diamine which played no part in antibacterial activity. The discovery of the chemotherapeutic properties of sulphanilamide gave to the medical profession a drug simpler and cheaper than prontosil and not subject to patent control as it was known since 1908 as a dyestuff intermediate.

SULPHONAMIDE DRUGS

Domagk's discovery stimulated research in this group of drugs to such an extent that no fewer than 1,800 compounds were published during the next five years. Sulphinilamide is the best known and most widely used member of this group of drugs partly because of cheapness. Amongst the most numerous of the derivatives, the most outstanding are sulphaphyridine or commonly called M & B (May and Baker) 693, sulphathiazole and sulphadiazine.

The sulphonamide drugs are effective against many of the diseases caused by haemolytic streptococci, pneumococci, meningococci staphylococci and even certain diseases caused by other organisms. Erysipelas, scarlet fever, pneumonia, cerebrospinal meningitis, gonorrhoea and puerperal fever are few of the many diseases that have reacted very favourably. e.g. In the case of pneumonia the rate of mortality has been reduced from 90 per cent under 10 per cent. These drugs may be administered orally in comparatively large doses or by dusting on an infected wound and in special cases by injection of an aqueous solution. When administered orally, the drug is rapidly absorbed from the small intestine and carried throughout the body in the blood stream. The rapid production of a high concentration of the drug in the blood stream is essential for successful treatment with this group of drugs and this is achieved by a big initial dose followed by further doses in order to maintain the necessary concentration. The treatment lasts six to seven days in which 28 grains are usually administered. A high initial dose is necessary for successful treatment with sulphonomides as administration of ineffective doses tend to produce sulphonomide resisting bacteria. A high water intake with the addition of sodium bicarbonate is necessary to make the urine alkaline to avoid the acetylated sulphonomide eliminated through the kidneys into the urine crystallising and blocking the urinary passage.

The sulphonomide drugs do not kill the bacteria but prevent their multiplication until eventually the defences of the body, the white blood cells are able to overcome them. But their mode of action is still unknown in spite of the many theories that have been proposed.

PENICILLIN

In the human body there is an unseen gigantic war going on the pathogenic germs and friendly bacteria. The latter exercise a destructive and restricting power over our enemies. The weapon they use is a chemical oneproduction of a definite chemical compound called an antibiotic. There are two classes of antibiotics those that kill both bacteria and animal cells which are therefore useless for general administration and antibiotics which react with substances having specific significance in the bactera cell only.

A particularly striking example of microbial antagonism was observed by pure chance by Dr. Alexander Fleming (now Sir Alexander). He hatched a strange mould on one side of a laboratory plate in which he was growing staphylococcus. It was a fascinating mould. In a most peculiar fashion, the colonies of bacteria in the region of this mould had disappeared. It was a green mould—Penicillium—notatum—and it was destined to become the producer of the "wonder drug"—penicillin. Pencillin was found to be unique among the antibacterial products of mould and fungi in being completely free from local or systematic toxicity but being extremely powerful against susceptible bacteria. Several different penicillins have been recognised, produced by the variations in the metabolism of the growth. All the penicillins have their specific remedial action in high, though not identical degree. The purest preparations of penicillin inhibited the growth of staphylococci

(Continued On Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Stock Exchange Irregularities

Unauthorised business is being daily done on the footpath, near the Bombay Stock Exchange. The official trading hours are between 12 noon and 2 p. m. but some members are indulging in large business after the official closing time. Recently speculative activity has increased in the Share Bazar and with wider range of price fluctuations, outside participation is increasing and the Stock Exchange authorities allows all such transactions only within the stipulated time. Some members do not respect their own trading rules when such transactions grow large, the clerical staff has to work late hours to record entries and prepare necessary contracts. Complaints have been made to the Board of Directors, who decided to keep the market closed to make up the work in arrears and at the same time has warned members not to indulge in authorised business. It is high time that our trading community realised the necessity of strict descipline and honoured its own rules and regulations If they cannot cope with their business during the stipulated time, they can ask the Board to extend trading hours but certainly they cannot reduced the Exchange to a gambling den. When there is full attendance of traders during official trading hours, some manipulators find it difficult to move the market in their favour but when the attendance is thin, it is easily manipulated. Such activities cannot be allowed in any circumstances. There are Stock Exchanges all over the world but no member will think of doing any business even though the order may be attractive. Thus they establish a high standard of trading but our brokers have no respect for their own laws and thus they are called spectulators or gamblers. Stock-broking is a respectable profession and it has a legitimate place in the financial market. It provides opportunities to those who are in the trade but there can be no room for members who seek back-door advantages. The Stock Exchange authority has warned law-breakers but this will not suffice. They must either increase trading hours or suspend members who are found guilty. Mere fines imposed in the past have had only a temporary salutary effect but our need is a permanent cure and we hope the Stock Exchange authorities will do everything in their power to entrance the reputation of the Exchange.

Brief For Editors

Mr. Justice Sarjoo Prasad in squashing the criminal proceedings against two editors of newspapers has vindicated the rights of the press. The charge against the editors was that an item of news was published in their papers making certain allegations against a bank. Justice Prasad held that newspapers were the watch dogs of public interests and that they had a duty to expose abuses, and that they might be allowed even a certain latitude in the presentation of public grievances. It is high time that executive authorities in other provinces also approached the subject in the same spirit. Officers of Governments and men who take part in public life sometimes mistake criticism for defamation are often prejudicated against the "opposition" press without considering their criticism on its merits. It will also be interesting to know how many papers our ministers read apart from the clippings which their secretaries make for them; in many cases flattering notices claim their attention, and there are influential men who take a particular pride in pointing out that they never read such and such a paper because it is always criticising them. Ministers might gain if they read what those who oppose their policies say, even if it should prove unpalatable.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Social Service And Conscription

'Social service' and 'conscription' are, in their very nature, so contradictory terms in their fundamental implications that one destroys the true sense underlying the other. 'Social service' springs only from a spontaneous and voluntary desire, and flows of its own free will; it cannot come for the mere asking and may even shirk and shut itself up, like a tortoise inside its shell, at the potential assaults of outside commands. 'Conscription' is a compulsoon to do a thing one may not be inspired to do. Can there than exist a possibility of reconciling these two mutually neutralizing elements?

Only in some persons a desire for social service is so irresistibly strong that the energy for it seeks an outlet with the force of a surging water current. From a static pond, no continuous current can be forced out. Only when such a desire is there, one must, in addition, possess an initiative, a qualification (not a mere educational examination), and an experience to be able to decide exactly what to do and how efficiently to do it, so that in one's mere impatience to do something one may not prove a nuisance One must, therefore, have a matured thought and ability to act What would be required from outside is opportunities and removal of hindrances for outlets for such a social service energy and also facilities for obtaining training in particular arts to be able to render useful servce, and besides at the most the awakening of the desire.

A 'social work' cannot be a paying occupation in a business sense of the term. A social worker may voluntarily prefer a simple living; yet if he is left to find out his own means of livelihood and also to render social service, he cannot be reasonably expected to render any really useful service in its nobler form. He, therefore, deserves encouragement in the shape of provision of the necessary means both to enable him to lead a care-free life of his own and also to render useful service.

The thoughts and opinions of students, while they are undergoing studies even in the colleges, are in their formative stage and process and cannot be mature. Safeguards against undesirables, with no sincere motive of and capacity for a social service and yet, wishing to take advantage only of the means are also necessary.

—N. B. PARULEKAR.

Vanaspati, Food And Cotton

I write this to show how Vanaspati affects the cultivation of food crops and cotton in our State (Madhya Pradesh). When there were no Vanaspati factories here the cotton crop of this province was about 10 lakh bales producing approximately 55 lakh bags of cottonseed every year. This was in addition to the production of other foodgrains like Juwar, wheat and Tur etc. far in excess of the requirements of the State, so that they were exported freely to other States of India. Now after the establishment of Vanaspati factories in our State the crops of cotton, Juwar and wheat have fallen down to 3 lakh bales of cotton and 15 lakh bags of cottonseed, and the cultivation of other foods has so much decreased that even the people of our State do not get sufficient food to eat.

Since the establishment of Vanaspati factories in India, the acreage under food and cotton crops decreased to a large extent the cultivation of groundnut having taken their place. It is true that the Government earns some revenue from the solidified oil industry, but it should be taken into consideration that they lose several times more on the import of foodgrains and cotton by paying considerably higher rates to the foreign countries.

If the Bill of Pundit Thakurdas Bhargava does not unfortunately succeed, without doubt our nation will have to suffer a number of difficulties and never be in a position to meet our national demands for foodgrains and cotton.

—JHAVERCHAND MANEKLAL.
Shegaon, (Berar).

India And Neutrality

May I point out to Mr. Sohrab A. Kalyan who, while referring to "India and Neutrality" in your issue of the 8th inst., blames the Prime Minister for his recent statement that India shall not remain neutral in the event of a Third World War, that as a great sage said: "Inaction in a deed of mercy is a crime."

I do not interpret the statement of the Prime Minister to mean that were Great Britain and America to start a policy of aggression involving another world war, India will side with them. I may be wrong in interpreting thus, but if so, all I can say is that I am sorry that my views do not accord with that of the Prime Minister.

When a stronger nation attacks a weaker one, it is the duty of another nation, and a peace-loving one at that, to interfere and bring about Peace between the two-warring nations and in the event of this not succeeding, it is its duty to take sides with the weaker. It is cowardice to say that one should not fight in a just cause. But we must nndeed be careful to see that our cause is just for it is not bravery on the part of a nation to needlessly fight with another.

War is bad; to kill another is the greatest crime a man is capable of; yet in a just cause it is a duty.

In fact, I maintained about 6 months ago, the same views were maintained by Mr. Kalyan at present I had also then written a similar letter based on the remark of India's Prime Minister to the U.S. Congress at Washington that in the event of any aggression on the part of any nation, India shall not and will not remain neutral. I had also then queried: Why should India, the birthplace of saints and peave-loving men, why should it ever fight?" Now I know better. When we shoot a dog or a tiger just for the glory of killing (if glory one can call it) or for the sake of that cruel thing called sport, it is indeed a dastardly thing to do. But when the dog turns mad or the tiger becomes a man-eater, it is our duty in order to save the lives of many others to kill them. To remain neutral here is a sin. So with nations.

We can reason out the right attitude of a nation towards any other by reducing the whole thing to a smaller scale. You can substitute a person in lieu of a nation. For a stronger nation, think of a stronger person. And so on. Thus we have many persons, strong or weak, big and small representing different nations. The whole reasoning then becomes simple. For instance, many have denounced the actions of the Americans in the Korean rebellion; they considered it was not right to interfere in the domestic quarrels of another nation. Consider this on our scale. Let Korea be represented by a family. The north and the south as man and wife. Now when you see a man mercilessly beating his wife, would you say that it is not right for you to interfere in the family affairs of another. No! you would deliberately interfere and stop the cruelty.

"MERCURY."

Cur Control

There are people in this State who want to remove some of the existing controls while, on the other hand, Mr. Chitale who led a deputation of 50 sugarcane growers to Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister, offered full co-operation to Government if they wanted to enforce controls, provided that the Government gave the Gur Manufacturers Protection for five years by introducing uniform prices which guaranteed 20 per cent profit over the production price, and by buying up the gur from the Bhakayatdars wholesale. The value of the total turnover of gur in the State per year is Rs. 32 crores giving employment to about six lakhs of men and women. About 1-1/4 lakh acres of land are devoted growing sugarcane which ultimately produce gur. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai informed the deputation that his Government did not propose to introduce control on gur at present and the question would be considered only if gur prices rose steeply. He also advised them to start their own co-operative societies. It seems that, in the absence of control of Gur prices, a portion of the profit goes to merchants and it is against this that the cane-growers protest in asking for Protection. It is true that the merchants are making large profits but at times they have also to incur losses where the supply exceerds the demand. Moreover, if everybody who handles the raw material in its process to a manufactured state aske for a 20 per cenet profit the ultimate retail price wi be prohibitive.

Thus the advice given by the Supplies Minister to form co-operative societies to safeguard their own interest and rights is sound. The deputation was not willing to accept this constructive advice as their demand for control will transfer all their responsibilities to the Government and pass off inferior quality. In all advanced agricultural countries, the growers form their own co-ops. as that is the only final solution Cane-growers cannot expect to improve their lot by Government help. Of course the Government can help them in providing all water facilities and procuring chemical fertilizers at reasonable prices. They must know that domestic prices of both sugar and gur are much higher than those ruling in foriegn countries and, if our Government allows free imports there will be as a shary fall in the prices. They should not forget that sugar was available at 4as. a pound during the last war but now consumers are paying nearly double the price.

—A CONSUMER

Cricket Commentary

Will you please, be kind enough to allow me a space in the columns of your much esteemed paper, to make an appeal to the Board of Control for Cricket in India, to stop henceforth, the injustice done to the cricket-lovers?

The Cricket season in India is fast approaching. The eyes of all the sport enthusiasts are eagerly turned towards the arrival of the second Commonwealth team in the next winter. Without going into the details or speaking in a round about fashion, I would plainly and fervently request the President of Board of Control for Cricket in India, not to appoint "Vizzy" the veteran cricketer, as a Radio-commentator, this year. It is necessary from the point of view of the listeners. Even Vijay Merchant had given way to his heart in this matter, sometime back. He had rightly emphasized the fact that "Vizzy" dwells on unnecessary topics of his own experiences in the field instead of giving a ball-to-ball commentary and the total runs, etc. for which he is meant. Listeners are also made to wait for a long forgetting the actual score at that particular moment, and to the surprise of us all, in many cases it is found to be incorrect, when "Vizzy" gives it out. In view of this sad state of affairs, an immediate and satisfactory action is inevitable.

—C. D. SAMANT.

HARRIMAN BACK IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman's foreign affairs adviser Averell Harriman, flew back into Washington from the Far East today to report the American forces' confidence of success in Korea.

Mr. Harriman, returned from Tokyo and a brief visit to the Korea fighting area, went to the White House about three hours after arrival and spent 35 with the President. Their talk was thought to concern the American military and political situation in relation to nationalist China.

DETENTION ACT AMENDED

Parliament Passes Bill

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS GRANTED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9. (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today passed an amending bill to the Preventive Detention Act replacing the ordinance which provided for the deletion of Clause 14 of the act. This was occasioned by the decision of the Supreme Court declaring clause 14 as ultra vires of the constitution.

The Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel said that the Government proposed to bring in a comprehensive and well considered legislation relating to preventive detention and the present bill, limited in character, was in consonance with the judicial pronouncements on the act.

In the afternoon, Parliament took up supplementary demands for grants amounting to over Rs. 24 crores. The major item was a provision for the transfer to the Contingency Fund of India Rs. 15 crores. Expenditures of about Rs. 3 crores on displaced persons, Rs. 70 lakhs for external affairs and Rs. 25 lakhs for Indian Posts and Telegraph Department besides interest free and interest bearing advances to the extent of Rs. 1 and a half crores were the other principal items.

After ninety minute discussion, the House granted the demand for Rs. 25 lakhs to the Postal Department to open 4,600 rural post offices to provide all the villages in India with a population of 2,000 and over with post offices.

The demand under "Cabinet" for Rs. 77,000 for the appointment of a Central Minister of State and a Central Statistical Organisation also evoked a debate. The Prime Minister agreed with the suggestion made by Prof. Ranga that more Deputy Ministers and State Ministers should be appointed.

Other demands would be taken up tomorrow.

POSITION DIFFICULT

Before the supplementary demands were taken up in Parliament today the Finance Minister Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh said that the financial position was difficult now. He had stated so after the review of the out-turn of the budget in the first three months. He did not think that any public interest would be served by his going into the details of the budget at the present time.

The general situation was worse than what was assumed in the budget on account of several factors but it would again be not in public interest to set out in detail those factors. One factor was the moment of displaced persons. He assured the House that he intended to scrutinise the supplementary grants after the House had voted to see whether any scheme could be postponed in the light of the financial conditions.

MORE CONVENIENCES

A number of notices of cut motions were given but most of them were ruled out while others were not moved.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh contended that it was "foolish" to start a number of post offices when the department was not able to keep up the standard of conveniences and facilities to the public in the existing post offices. Several speakers on the other hand congratulated the Minister for extending the scheme to the rural areas.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi suggested that the scheme could be spread over three years while Mr. Rajabahadur complained that sufficient encouragement had not been given to National Savings Movement. Some members criticised inadequacy of staff and referred to under-representation of Scheduled Caste members in the department.

UNDERTAKING

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai said that originally a provision was made for Rs 5 lakhs to start post offices in rural areas but on an all round demand from the House he gave an undertaking that more and more post offices would be opened. It was in pursuance of that undertaking he had brought forward the supplementary demand, he said.

As regards encouragement to postal saving and National Saving Certificates, the Finance Minister had agreed to appoint an expert to look into the working of the Savings Bank. That officer would start his work by August 15 and before Parliament would meet next time the report would be ready.

The rural post offices would be run by extra departmental men. He assured the members that the department was recruiting a large number of employees and that the share of the Scheduled Castes would be more than their due.

The House granted the demand.

CO-ORDINATION

The House then took up a supplementary demand for Rs. 77,000 in connection with the establishment of a Central Statistical Organization and the appointment of a Minister.

The Finance Minister explained that the intention was to start a properly organised Central Statistical Office so that there might not be any overlapping. It would ensure that there was standardisation of work, and co-ordination between various Ministries.

Prof. Ranga suggested that there should be more Deputy Ministers and State Ministers. The Prime Minister should come to a definite conclusion about the policy they should adopt in connection with the strength of the Cabinet. The Parliament had sanctioned fifty per cent of the revenue to defence and there was only one Minister. The State and Home Ministries likewise had only one Minister.

LESS SALARIES

Babu Ram Narain Singh (Bihar) said that it was very necessary to appoint more Deputy Ministers, as otherwise the younger people among Congressmen could not acquire administrative experience.

Declaring that the Government were spending people's money "like water", Babu Ram Narain Singh said that from now onwards they should exercise all economy measures possible. He suggested that the salary of Cabinet Ministers should not be more than Rs. 500 per month, as had been decided by the Congress at its Karachi session.

STEPS SOON

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, replying said that from a variety of points of view, even from the point of view of the development of parliamentary institution, there should be a number of Deputy Ministers and the like. Otherwise one might secure the most intelligent people but they would take a little time to get in touch with the machinery of administration. A year and half ago he selected Dr. Keskar as his Deputy Minister and Mr. Kidwai also selected a Deputy Minister, Mr. Khurshed Lal.

Pandit Nehru said he had asked his colleagues in the Cabinet to send him names of those they would like to choose as Deputy Ministers for their Ministries. Some of them definitely stated they did not require Deputy Ministers and others took no other step. It was true that he could go ahead and appoint Deputy Ministers because the appointment, or at any rate the choice, lay with the Prime Minister. For a variety of reasons this matter went on being postponed, but he agreed that "some step should be taken in the near future."

THREE FUNCTIONS

Mr. B. Das suggested that the watchword of the Finance Minister should be economy and the Finance Minister must see that a proper statistical organisation was planned under the supreme control of the Economy Committee of the Cabinet.

The Finance Minister said that three main functions of the proposed Central Statistical Organization under Prof. Mahalanobis would be to aid and advise the Ministries and other Government agencies on statistical matters, co-ordinate the statistical work of Ministries and other Government agencies with a view to the elimination of duplication and reducing overall cost; and to develop definite standard of improvement in the quality of statistical information. The House granted the demand.

The House adjourned till tomorrow when further grants would be taken up.

Earlier commending the Preventive Detention Act Amendment Bill, Sardar Patel said that the Government were bringing forward at a later stage a comprehensive and well-considered measure relating to preventive detention. After the decision of the Supreme Court declaring that the provisions contained in Section 14 of the Act were ultra vires, it was the duty of the Government to see that the earliest opportunity was taken to amend the Act in consonance with the decision. The Bill has therefore a limited objective.

KUNZRU'S APPEAL

Pandit Kunzru hoped that in bringing the new measure Sardar Patel would consider the desirability of narrowing down the grounds on which men could be detained without trial. He would refer in particular to clause 3 of the Act which allowed detention of the persons who, the executive considered, were likely to act in a manner prejudicial to peace or maintenance of essential supplies. These were offences under the law and offenders could be punished. Pandit Kunzru said that in Sardar Patel's speech during the debate on the President's address, he had drawn "the wrath" of Sardar Patel. "He gave a display of the strength", said Pandit Kunzru "for which he enjoys a high reputation. I regretfully felt, as he was speaking, that the strength was more compatible with the idea of good Government than that of representative or responsible Government.

SARDAR REGRETS

"Intolerance of criticism is wholly inconsistent with responsible Government. I admire the wholehearted and splendid qualities of leadership of Sardar Patel as shown in dealing with some of the vital and difficult problems that faced the country but these qualities I am sorry to say, have not been much in evidence in the House during the last four years. It will be a great advantage to the House and to the country if Sardar Patel realised a little more the implications of Parliamentary Government. His anger led him so far as to say that the non-Congressmen who filled the Legislatures for 30 years before the Congress came to power did not show that regard for civil liberties that I had ventured to plead for. I was surprised that Sardar Patel of all the persons should so completely forget the history of 30 years as to deny the undeniable fact. Pride and prejudice cannot obliterate facts and records of Legislature bear the unchallengeable testimony of the efforts made by non-Congressmen to stand up against tyranny and to protect civil liberties."

Sardar Patel said that he regretted very much that his speech should have provoked Pandit Kunzru to anger. He did not mean to do so or give him any offence. No one could object to the limited scope of the Bill and it would not be right to go into the question covering a wider field. After a brief discussion, the House adopted the Bill.

CENSUS ACT EXTENSION

The States Minister, Sardar Patel, introduced in Parliament today a bill which seeks to extend the Census Act of 1948 to the States of Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and Mysore.

The measure has been proposed, it is stated, to introduce a uniform census law in the whole country.

Sardar Patel introduced another bill which replaces an ordinance promulgated in June last to fix the salaries of Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, which until then were regulated by executive orders. This was found necessary following the reconstitution of the Council of Ministers by the President on May 5, 1950, because the Salaries of Ministers Act of 1947, as adapted on January 26 last, provided only for the salaries and privileges of Cabinet Ministers.

Under the provisions of the bill, it is stated, Ministers of States and Deputy Ministers will continue to get the same salaries as before.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, August 9:

Previous closing	37-91
Today's opening	38-12
Difference	21
Today's closing	38-28

Stop Press

HOW ORGANIC CHEMISTRY BENEFITS MEDICINE

(Continued from page 6)

at the astonishing dilution of one in 50 million. Some of the bacteria highly susceptible to penicillin are Staphyloccus pyrogenes (causing pus formation) staphylocus aureas (causing bone diseases and boils,) streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumonia) neisenia gonorrhoea (causing gonorrohoea) neissenia meningitis (causing meningitis). It is quite insensitive to those causing plague, dysentery and tuberculosis. It is the extraordinary potency of the antibacterial action of penicillin combined with the lack of toxicity of the white blood cells which makes this substance unique. These white cells are probably the most important antibacterial agents in the body. The first study in pencillin was made by Dr. (now Sir) Howard Florey and coworkers at Oxford. Later there was collaboration between the U. K. workers and the U.S.A. both in regard to manufacture and chemical study.

If germs enter, say through a prick, he blood vessels dilate and some of the white blood corpuscles emigrate from the blood vessels to the tissues. They move about in the tissues where they kill the bacteria if they meet them. But the bacteria produce poisons which kill the white cells and the result of the infection therefore depends on whether the killing of the leucocytes by the bacteria or vice versa is the dominating factor. What penicillin does is to inhibit the multiplication of the pathogenic germs whilst the white cells ingest them and kill them off.

An interesting phenomenon associated with the inhibition of bacterial growth is the production of giant forms when the susceptible bacteria were grown in a concentration of the drug insufficient to suppress the growth completely. Penicillin can be used intravenously or extramuscularly. It may also be used in much less quantity as a local application to the infected parts but here it is necessary to have the necessary surgical technique to ensure that the drug reaches every part of the diseased area.

There is another unique feature with penicillin. There is no fear of over dose. If the doctor starts treating a patient, he should give an adequate doseage as otherwise there is the risk of his breeding a race of microbes which he will eventually be unable to defeat with penicillin. This drug may yet fulfil the dreams and hopes of generations of scientists. It was generally assumed that this drug would have, if any effect, on syphilitic infection because the germs of syphilis in a test tube had proved very resistant to penicillin. So the news announced in 1943 that several early cases of syphilis were completely cured by penicillin came as a complete surprise even to those who made the discovery.

RESEARCH CONTINUES

The sulpha drugs and penicillin are not the only antibacterial drugs that will be used by medical men in the future. We may assume that other drugs either isolated from moulds and bacteria or synthesised will become important weapons in our war against the eternal enemies of mankind, the pathogenic bacteria.

As an outgrowth of the discovery of penicillin, an entirely new branch of science has come into being, the domestication of microorganisms. To seek out and find the right moulds, to cultivate them, to domesticate them for man's use in order that the precious chemicals they stock may be extracted and utilised in the most rational way, is the purpose of this science which is still in the embrionic state. Dr. S. A. Waksman of Rutgers University, U.S.A. is one of the most ardent believers in this new science that is coming into vogue. He visualises a new road opening up, which will lead to the solution of age-old problems of medical science by utilising the amazing ability of moulds to create chemical weapons against germs. He has isolated several antibacterial substances which may be of considerable value to medical practice.

FEAR OF MINORITIES REDUCED

Nehru's Reply To Critics

The Prime Minister said in a seventy-minute speech: "Various viewpoints have been expressed on this grave problem, often in forcible and passionate language. Whatever the other differences might be, we are all agreed that this is a matter of grave import and of the highest importance. My regret has been that this has not been dealt with from a constructive point of view but much more so from not only a destructive but rather political point of view.

"We have to deal with the international, national, political, economic, social, communal and above all the human aspects of the problem but in another sense there is an overriding aspect which has to be kept in mind, that is, the principles which should govern our approach. Listening to the speeches delivered in the course of the last two days, I felt that this approach of principle was very varied and it seemed to me that this House and this country ought to be fairly clear as to what our objectives are, what our aims are and the type of India we are seeking to build so that whatever steps we may take may fit in with those ideals and objectives.

THE CONGRESS LINE

"Those of us who have had the honour to belong to the great Congress organisation have had certain very definite objectives and ideals in regard to this particular question. It is always open not only to this House but certainly to the country and even to the Congress to re-examine its previous approaches and, if necessary, to vary them. But so long as we do not re-examine it and change it deliberately, naturally we are supposed to follow that basic approach on which we built up our movement of freedom, according to which we struggled for freedom, which we accepted after the achievement of freedom and which this House has accepted time and again on various occasions. I am rather sorry that in all likelihood my motion will be "talked out" because I should like this House, whether now or at a later stage, to come to grips with this basic approach and principles that should govern these things and come to some clear decisions.

DR. MOOKERJEE'S WAY

"I do not agree with Dr. Mookerjee's approach to the problem but he is not bound down by the Congress approach and admit his complete right to express and follow his own approach. But I do confess to a great deal of surprise and some distress at the fact that many of our colleagues in this House who presumably are supposed to follow that basic approach treat that casually, in fact reject it, bypass it, ignore it as if it did not exist at all or perhaps think that in the present circumstances it has no more force left.

"If that is so in the present circumstances, let us examine what force is left in our past ideology and past working. Is there anything left or are we here without any background or ideology, ideals or objectives and are just going on from day to day as we react in individual circumstances?"

PROBLEM BEFORE THE HOUSE

Dr. Mookerjee, said Pandit Nehru, had referred to three specific incidents in East Bengal and threw at Government a vast number of figures which his workers had gathered. If Dr. Mookerjee re-examined those figures, **he would not accept them himself.** The three instances of brutality Dr. Mookerjee had referred to were painful individual cases. Pandit Nehru could add to that number but the point was whether the House was going to consider this very grave matter in the light of certain deplorable and unhappy incidents and thus "lose ourselves in a sentimental morass and lose grip of the situation."

The House was dealing with highly difficult and important matters which might affect the fate of the whole nation and might even have larger consequences. So it could not be swept away as at a public meeting by a sentimental approach and appeal. The House knew certain bad things had happened and that was why it had met in all seriousness to consider the matter. Knowing all that it did, what was it to do?

Dr. Mookerjee was good enough to invite Pandit Nehru to visit Sealdah station. "I would gladly go there and I shall go there when I have the chance and when I think that a visit of mine will give some profit", said Pandit Nehru. "I do not want to go there merely to show off as a gesture. That is not fair to these unhappy refugees and it is not fair to me".

During the last three years, Pandit Nehru said, "we have had a number of tragedies. All of us have supped our fill of horror during these three years and we have seen with our own eyes things happening which have left their impress on our minds for the rest of our lives. I do not think that anyone who has gone through that experience, whether in Bengal, in West Pakistan or East Punjab or in this city of Delhi itself, will ever forget it or survive that memory. We have had enough of that and we seek some ways to put an end to this business. If we cannot put an end to it, surely our fate is going to be much worse, not merely in human misery which is terrible to contemplate but what is worse in human degradation. This kind of thing degrades every party. It degrades the sufferer and it degrades the person who makes that man suffer. It is process of utter deterioration and disintegration of all life.

"Therefore, when these terrible things happened, for the first time in my public career grave doubts came to me and somehow the future of my country which had led me on like a star appeared dim, not because of what Pakistan did—that was bad enough—but what my people did. After all my future was going to be governed by what my people did and not what Pakistan did, as their future was going to be governed by what their people did. No doubt what they did affected us and what we did affected them but, ultimately, it was my concern as to what my people did and doubts came into my mind and I saw the noble edifice we were seeking to build being undermined and losing all that strength and outline and strucure we had planned."

WANTED TO VISIT E. BENGAL

Apologising for referring on "personal matter" Pandit Nehru said that he wanted to take the House into confidence about a certain matter which was perhaps known only to a few of his colleagues. In March last, when news came about all kinds of evil deeds in East Bengal and these flowed over to West Bengal and there were all kinds of evil deeds in West Bengal he was gravely upset not only as an individual caring for his people and being sorry for their miseries but upset as Prime Minister, because he felt that in the ultimate analysis the responsibility was his, not directly but in some indirect ways for those things that happened in East Pakistan and very directly for the things that happened in any part of India. He thought about this a great deal. He knew that the military and the police would do their jobs, well or indifferently as the case might be, but there was something deeper than that.

It was not by soldiers and policemen that these problems could be dealt with but by affecting the minds and hearts of these millions of people.

He made an offer to the Prime Minister of Pakistan to go jointly on a brief tour of East and West Bengal but he did not accept that offer. Was Pandit Nehru to do nothing but look on from Delhi at what was happening? "Ultimately", he said, "I came to the decision that perhaps I had exhausted my utility as Prime Minister and there might be other ways in which I could make myself more useful. And having come to that decision I announced it at a full meeting of our Cabinet. II told them that I felt my duty then was to go to East Bengal. I had not been allowed to go there in my official capacity. Perhaps I could go there as a simple citizen of India unofficially and nobody would prevent me, and perhaps my going might be a gesture which might affect some people's minds and bring some relief to me.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

"Also, I told my Cabinet I was distressed at the way the ideals of the Congress for which we had stood were fading away and I was left with nothing to catch hold of, no anchor to hold. So I informed the Cabinet and it was my full intention to do that. It so happened that very soon after, events took a new turn and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan came here at my invitation. We discussed matters and out of that discussion emerged the Agreement of April 8. That Agreement put a new responsibility and a new burden on me. I was responsible for that Agreement. The responsibility was later shared by the whole Government and this House but it was my initial responsibility and I could not just see my way then to resign from the Prime Ministership just when that new responsibility had come. So I held on. Whether it was right for me to do that or not, I do not know. Whether it is right for me now to hold on to this high office, I do not know. The moment my mind feels that I can serve the country better in some other capacity, I shall adopt that different course."

What Do Mookerjee's Proposals Mean?

In considering the problem of Bengal, the Prime Minister for the moment wanted the House to put aside the incidents that had happened and the question of rehabilitation. Not that they were not important—they were highly important—but to consider it in a more simple fashion. "We know that life is insecure in many places and we have to find a remedy for that. Rehabilitation is a very major question and I consider it most vital but if I go into it now I lose myself in details and the theme of my main argument goes. Having put aside for the moment the questions of rehabilitation and the ill deeds that have happened, how are we to face the problem? Dr. Mookerjee put forward three proposals (annulment of partition, cession of territory by Pakistan and exchange of population). Those proposals, I take it, were taken from recent resolutions passed by a refugee conference in Delhi. Some members of this House approve of one or more of these proposals and some do not approve of them. I have given them every possible thought but I have not been able still to get away from a feeling of great surprise that any responsible person could put forward any of these proposals.

INDIVIDUAL'S OPINION

"Looked at from any point of view, whether from the high point of view of any objectives and ideals or from the low point of view of the practical or the lowest point of view of the opportunist, each one of them completely fails."

The whole object of the April 8 Agreement, said Pandit Nehru, was to create a certain atmosphere. There was that feeling of insecurity in East Bengal although he believed—he hoped it was not wishful thinking—that gradually that was lessening. But anything might happen which might increase that feeling of insecurity or decrease it. He was not a prophet. Some members thought that every single member of the minority community would leave East Bengal. They had a right to their opinions. He would only submit that he found no reason for thinking so. Even if he had some reason for thinking so in the present, he would try his utmost to prevent it happening and not by any word or deed encourage that process. Were members going to approach the problem with a real desire to solve it, insofar as it could be solved, by creating a feeling of security in the minds of the minorities, whether in Pakistan or India, or were they going by speech and action to add that insecurity?

Members had said that the refugees had not come from East Bengal because of newspaper articles and speeches. Nobody had advanced such a proposition. But when there was this huge upset in peoples minds, every little thing counted in one direction or the other.

REDUCED FEAR

The April 8 Agreement, it was admitted even by its fiercest critics, had reduced the fear of the minorities all over. Therefore it worked in a right direction. If it had done nothing else at all, it had created that tremendous atmosphere in people's minds and removed that oppressive fear of immediate disaster. That was a great thing.

Similarly, every little word spoken during the debate would have an effect on the peoples mind, whether they read newspapers or not. Even if people did not read the newspapers, everyone knew how impressions spread from town to town. When Dr. Mookerjee delivered speeches, it produced an impression in people's minds that things were very insecure and were becoming worse. That itself was undoubtedly something which added to that insecurity and came in the way of any gradual return to normalcy.

Mookerjee Wants War

The very first of the proposals Dr. Mookerjee put forward was the unification of India and Pakistan. It was put in courteous language but everyone knew that it meant war. "When people talk about war lightly", said Pandit Nehru, "apart from the horrors and futility of war, do they not realise that they are going to produce something which will be very, very far from the solution of any problem that they seek to solve".

Mr. Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar had pointed out, again and again in Indo-Pakistan Agreements they had agreed that neither would permit propaganda directed against the territorial integrity of the other country. Dr. Mookerjee himself was a party to some of these conferences. The April 8 Agreement wanted Government to take effective action against any individual or organisation guilty of such propaganda. If Government had failed in their duty in this respect, it was primarily because India had a noble constitution and laws which protected not only civil liberty in a variety of ways but also uncivil liberty and even licence.

FIGHT AGAINST PROPAGANDA

Pandit Nehru asked whether the minorities would have a feeling of security when people talked of unification, behind which lay force, compulsion and war. If the Pakistan Government were to say that India threatened Pakistan with war or talk of war, what would the Indian Government's reply be? "We have none except to say that we dissociate ourselves completely, and our Government dissociates itself completely, from this wrong and harmful propaganda. We believe that the country does not support that propaganda and we shall fight it to the utmost".

Not only international law but every other human and sensible approach to international problems required that one country should not go on propagating the idea of putting an end to the system of Government in another country, said Pandit Nehru. And yet "some of our people are irresponsible or forgetful enough of these major factors to indulge in this propaganda.

"Today or yesterday", said Pandit Nehru 'the President of that organisation of which Dr. Mookerjee is a respected member was going about right near the border and PEPSU delivering speeches in his own particularly war-like and pugnacious manner asking for the annulment of partition with Pakistan".

Dr. Mookerjee: I resigned my membership of that organisation long ago.

Pandit Nehru: I apologise to Dr. Mookerjee but my argument holds because he puts forward the same propositon (laughter).

CREATING EVIL FEELING

Proceeding, Pandit Nehru said that the same argument applied to the proposal for chunks of territory being handed over by Pakistan to India. Was it not extraordinary that individuals who were presumably responsible could put forward such proportions and endanger and embarrass international relations and generally create a feeling of uncertainty in this country and in the minds of the minority community in East Bengal?

Pandit Nehru said that he had not a shadow of doubt in his mind that if Dr. Mookerjee and other friends set themselves to the task of creating a feeling of security in the minds of the minorities in East and West Bengal and elewhere, "we may not completely solve the problem but would have gone a tremendous distance towards its solution in the right way." Anything that lessened the morale of the minorities in East and West Bengal was doing them a fundamental disservice.

OUT OF QUESTION

Therefore, the proposals for unification of India and large parts of the territory being transferred were not only completely out of the question but must be resisted to the utmost by every person who thought about the matter.

As regards Dr. Mookerjee's third proposal for planned exchange of population, Pandit Nehru said that the addition of the word "planned" did not make any difference in the present context and meant a forcible exchange. So far as a voluntary exchange was concerned, to some extent that was taking place. Obviously the doors were open and people came and went. In fact it was taking place at such a pace that Government could hardly cope with it. The talk of "planned exchange of population", he said, created insecurity in the minds of the minorities not only in East and West Bengal but in the whole of India. Also, once one talked in terms of that process, one could not drawn a line. Such talk would encourage the exodus and increase the misery and the danger of the minorities.

The proposal, he added seemed completely devoid of sanity,reason or any sense of proportion and he could think of only two explanations for it—one was the approach of despair, anger and passion without realising the consequences and the other a definite political approach which had nothing to do with the present problem but was advanced just to embarrass Government and create difficulties in the way of rehabilitation and normality coming back to the minds of the minorities in East Bengal and elsewhere so that the trouble might continue.

CREATING TROUBLE

Unfortunately, Pandit Nehru, said all kinds of odds and ends in politics were today playing about with current problems, especially the refugee problem, "inciting them and creating trouble because in the course of six, eight or ten months an election is coming and they are prepared to sacrifice the lives of these millions of people at the altar of that election."

POLITICAL ASPECT

Scrapping Of Secularism

The political aspect of compulsory exchange of population was the scrapping of the Indian Constitution, Pandit Nehru declared. "Scrap it if you want to", he said. "But know what you are doing. It means our giving up not secularism which has no particular meaning but every kind of civilized approach to any national problem. It will be unique in the annals of history in its uncivilized, brutal and barbarous approach to this problem and, of course, completely at variance with everything that the Congress had stood for. Put an end to it, if you like, to all that the Congress had stood for. But do so with your eyes open. Remember that any member who puts forward such proposals shames us in the eyes of the world. We are represented as narrow-minded, petty and parochial and totally incapable of thinking in terms of this great country, in terms of the world and in terms of people who are our own citizens. It is a fantastic proposition which will never be admitted, because if it once admitted it means the ruin of India and the ruin and destruction of everything that we have stood for. Therefore, if that proposition is put forward, it will be fought to the utmost everywhere, in the Council Chamber, in the field or market place". (Cheers).

GLIMMERING OF LIGHT

Pandit Nehru said that for the first time, "we see some glimmerings of light" towards the solution of the evacuee property question in Western Pakistan and "may be, some way out may be found". People now came round and said calmly that the Government of India should recover property worth Rs. 5,000 crores from East Bengal.

"Have we lost all reason"? asked Pandit Nehru. "One can imagine some reasonable figure being obtained or realised but what is the use of talking about thousands of crores that do not exist?

"During the last three or four days, the Central Ministers of India and Pakistan, Mr. Biswas and Dr. Malik, and others, who were here, discussed many matters and they came to a number of agreements in regard to East and West Bengal, in regard to requisitioning of houses and various things. The Agreement required the assent of the two Governments, and Pandit Nehru hoped that it would come.

So step by step Government were trying to solve the problem, Pandit Nehru said. They would follow two courses. One was to try to produce a feeling of security in the minds of the minorities in both countries, and the other was to look after those who had come to the best of their ability. Any other course led to lack of security and gradual worsening of the situation and war.

He was convinced that the Pakistan Government wanted to create that sense of security "not for the love of me or you but because facts and circumstances have compelled them to do so". They wanted to solve it because they realised, as every sensible person ought to realise, that any other course was ruin for them and largely ruin for India.

Pandit Nehru asked the House to throw out the amendments to his motion.

U. K.-PAKISTAN STERLING AGREEMENT

Exchange Of Letters

DETAILS of releases to be made in the coming year from Pakistan's blocked sterling balances were announced in London on Friday, August 4. The agreement was reached a week earlier after talks in London between Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, and Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Details of the agreement are contained in an Exchange of Letters between the two parties on the extended application of the Finance Agreement of August 14, 1947.

A letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Finance Minister of Pakistan, dated July 27, 1950, states:

My dear Minister:

As the result of the consultation provided for in paragraph five of the letter of the 5th August, 1949, to you from Mr. Douglas Jay, which further extended the agreement signed in London on the 14th August, 1947 (hereinafter called the "Principal Agreement" between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Pakistan) the following arrangements have been agreed upon between our two Governments for the extension of the Principal Agreement:

ARRANGEMENTS MADE

1. The Principal Agreement, as modified by Sir Jeremy Raisman's letter of the 21st February, 1948, to Mr. Abdul Qadir, by my letter to you of the 14th July, 1948, and by Mr. Douglas Jay's letter to you of the 5th August, 1949, and as further amended by this letter shall be extended to the 30th June, 1951.

2. The Exchange of Letters extending the Principal Agreement to the 30th June, 1950, provided for the transfer of £17,000,000 (including £5,000,000 for refugees) on the assumption that Pakistan would receive some No 1 Account sterling from her normal trade with India. This assumption was not fulfilled.

TEMPORARY TRANSFERS

After a review of the position by the Pakistan and the United Kingdom Governments, arrangements were made for temporary transfers to take place from the No. 2 Account of the State Bank of Pakistan in addition to the transfers agreed upon in paragraph two of Mr. Douglas Jay's letter of the 5th August, 1949.

By the 30th June, 1950, these temporary transfers amounted to £14,000,000. We have agreed that these transfers should now be regarded as permanent transfers; but any sterling which may be paid by the Reserve Bank of India to the No. 1 Account of the State Bank of Pakistan with the Bank of England in respect of the settlement of transactions covered by the Payments Agreement of August 1949 between Pakistan and India shall be dealt with in the following manner.

A An amount not exceeding £5,000,000 to be transferred from the No 1 to the No. 2 Account of the State Bank of Pakistan;

B. Thereafter an amount not exceeding £5,000,000 to be used (if necessary) to bring the working balance in the No. 1 Account of the State Bank of Pakistan up to £12,000,000;

C. The remainder, if any, to be transferred from the No. 1 to the No. 2 Account of the State Bank of Pakistan provided that the total transfers from the No. 1 to the No. 2 Account under the terms of this paragraph shall not exceed £14,000,000.

3. There shall be transferred from the No. 2 to the No. 1 Account of the State Bank of Pakistan for the period 1st July, 1950, to the 30th June, 1951:

A A sum not exceeding £15,000,000; transfers to take place as and when requested by the State Bank of Pakistan.

B. Further sums not exceeding £2,600,000 for the purpose of meeting Pakistan's exceptional requirements of foreign exchange up to the end of September 1950 arising from the present state of trade and payments with India; transfers shall be made as and when requested by the State Bank of Pakistan.

RIGHT OF REVIEW

4. The Government of Pakistan shall have a right to ask for a review of the arrangements set out in paragraph 3(B) above, at any time if by the end of September 1950 it has not been found possible to make arrangements which would enable trade and payments to flow freely between India and Pakistan.

5. In view of the present arrangements for consultation between the Commonwealth Governments as regards "hard currency" expenditure, we have agreed that there is no need to reconsider (as was contemplated in paragraph four of Mr. Douglas Jay's letter of 5th August, 1949) the means of meeting the deficit in Pakistan's receipts from and payments to "hard currency" countries.

6. Further consultation shall take place before the termination of the Principal Agreement as extended by this letter with a view to extending it further or replacing it by another agreement or agreements.

7. Arrangements shall be made by an agreement between the two Governments for consultation to take place from time to time with regard to matters arising out of the execution of the Principal Agreement as modified by Sir Jeremy Raisman's letter of the 21st February, 1948, and as further modified by my letter of the 14th July, 1948, by Mr. Douglas Jay's letter of 5th August, 1949, and by this letter.

I should be grateful to have your confirmation that this letter correctly sets out the understanding reached between our two Governments and that it, together with your reply, shall constitute an extension in terms of paragraph one of this letter of the Principal Agreement.

Yours sincerely,
R. Stafford Cripps.

PAKISTAN'S REPLY

The Pakistan Finance Minister replied as follows on the same date:

My dear Chancellor:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date reading as follows: (Here follows the text of the Chancellor's letter as above).

I have the pleasure in confirming that the understanding of your Government as set out in that letter is accepted by my Government.

Yours sincerely,
Ghulam Mohammed.

(Footnote: No. 2 Account contains sterling which cannot be used for current payments and No. 1 Account sterling which can be used for current payments).

BLUEPRINT FOR WAR

U. S.—Canadian Industrial Talks

OTTAWA, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): An historic meeting between Canada and the United States to map out a joint industrial blueprint for war began here yesterday.

Industrial planners from both countries met secretly to give formal approval to principles which, it was expected, would release millions of dollars worth of American war orders to Canadian factories.

The meeting was the first formal session for a year of the joint Canada-United States Industrial Mobilisation Committee.

Principles under discussion were said to include:

(1) An agreement that Canada and the United States would remove all restrictive legislation impending the flow of arms orders across the international border,

(2) Joint action on economic controls, required to complete defence orders in both countries, including controls on allocations of materials and priorities.

(3) A declaration of non-discrimination in the allocation of materials.

American arms producers would thus get the same priority rating as Canadian producers of Canadian nickel. The non-discrimination would apply to both countries.

INDONESIANS LEAVE MALAYA

SINGAPORE, (PTI-Reuter): Thirty-nine thousand and sixty-six Indonesians have returned to their own country from Penang and Singapore since Indonesia became a sovereign State in December last year.

The majority have gone back to help in the rehabilitation of their homeland, Inche M. G. Noordin, Information Officer at the Indonesia Office, Singapore, said.

Forty per cent of them left for Java, thirty per cent for Sumatra and the rest for South Borneo, the Celebes, Bali and other islands.

STAMPS ALSO TO HELP

OSLO, (PTI-Reuter): Two new Norwegian stamps will be put on sale on August 15, to raise money for the National Anti-Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) League.

The stamps-25 are (2-1/2 d) and 45 are (4-1/2 d)—will carry a surcharge of five ore (1/2 d) which Post Office will pay over to the League. Three mil. have been printed so the League might benefit by the equivalent of over £ 6,000 sterling.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS IN MYSORE

Plans Finalised

BANGALORE, Aug. 9 (UPI): Industrial co-operative societies for cotton, silk, woollens and handlooms will be organised by the Mysore Government, it was disclosed here today.

Mr. T. Mariappa, Home Minister, told newsmen yesterday that plans in this connection had been finalised and would be put into operation on provincial basis. He added that the house-building co-operative corporation would be organised soon to finance several existing house-building co-operative societies.

Speaking about multi-purpose co-operative societies which had been in existence for the past one year, the Minister said that in rural areas, food, cloth, agricultural implements and manure were being distributed to the people through these societies and they were a great success.

THE WANTED REDS

TRIVANDRUM, August 8. (PTI).

Government yesterday announced the names, identification and descriptions of 20 wanted Communists of Travancore-Cochin.

The Communist Party was banned in the State in January this year when 250 Communists were taken into custody. Several Communists had gone underground it is stated, but over 50 of them had been subsequently arrested.

ALL QUIET IN TIBET

Returning Pilgrims' Impressions

ALMORA, August 9, (PTI).

A batch of 45 pilgrims from different parts of India who left on a pilgrimage of Kailash Mana Sarowar in Western Tibet early last month has returned here after visiting holy places.

Two of the pilgrims said that they did not notice any panic or alarm in Western Tibet and people there were carrying on their day to day work as usual.

They said they enjoyed the pilgrimage and did not experience any difficulty on the way and in Western Tibet.

World Criminologist Conference

LUCKNOW August 9. (UPI): Shri Paripurnanand Varma and Shri P. N. Saxena, Chairman and Organising Secretary respectively of the All India Crime Prevention Society, will represent the Society at the next International Criminologist Conference.

The Conference will be held in Paris during September this year, according to a decision of the Executive Committee of the Society which met at Lucknow on Sunday.

It has also been decided to establish branches of the Society in other States at an early date.

IT WILL BE A SIKH STATE

Tara Singh's Move Deplored

LUDHIANA, Aug 9, (PTI): Giani Kartar Singh, Education Minister of East Punjab told P.T.I. today that the Punjab speaking province as conceived by Akali leader Master Tara Singh was "absolutely impracticable and unfeasible". In the new state of affairs such a province differed not the least from a Sikh State, he added.

The Education Minister said that creation of such a province on non-communal lines and to uphold Punjabi culture and genesis was justifiable but it should be with the full consent of Hindus who would naturally form a majority in it.

Commenting on the arrests of Akalis in the State, Giani Kartar Singh said the Government's action particularly when Master Tara Singh and his protagonists had openly declared their intentions, was justified.

"It was imperative for the authorities to protect public peace and freedom of M.L.A's", he added.

The Minister though, that not even a single Panthic M.L.A. would quit the Congress.

THE CULPRIT

ADELAIDE, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Central figure in a police action here, a six-year-old girl was asked to indicate the man in court who had been rude to her.

Unhesitatingly, she pointed to the magistrate.

LAND OF POVERTY AND SUPERSTITION

American Writer's Views Of India

NEW YORK CITY, (By Air)

MR. MUEHL is a gifted young American writer—clever, imaginative, skillful with words-who took it into his head to travel about India in a bullock cart and live in villages. This enterprise rewarded him with a first-hand view of poverty, superstition, disease, exploitation and all-around misery which has not been equalled since "Mother India". His book entitled "Interview with India" is an informative book.

There is considerable doubt, however, whether this book will enjoy the wide popular success which attended its notorious predecessor. In the first place, this book is very serious: almost all it has to say is true, although it may not be the whole truth, in any given instance. In the second place, it is not spicy enough for the widest general public. Sex occurs, of course, in considerable variety, but it is given a proper Marxian subjugation to the economic analysis. Mr. Muehl is persuaded that Hinduism in general is "the rationalizations of an urgly theocracy," and he finds that independence (or the transfer of political power from British to Indian hands) has made no difference whatsoever, except for the worse in the lives of the villagers.

ABOUT GANDHI

Aside from an adolescent joke or two about Gandhi, his considered judgment of that central figure of the century is that he was "conservative" and 'reactionary." (Cf. Voprosy filosofii," Moscow, June 1949, which takes the same point of view, the official Russian Communist doctrine on Gandhi at the present moment, lathough it was not the doctrine during his lifetime.)

Mr. Muehl also finds that Nehru deserted the Socialists without a leader or a cause. "Pravda" has developed this thesis a number of times, although not so fully and fundamentally as "Voprosy filosefil."

The key to Mr. Muehl's book, intellectually, is that he was mystified by the death of Gandhi and by the all the phenomena which surrounded it. He devotes pages to description of the personal grief he witnessed in Maharashtra villages, but never appears to realize what it was about. He speculated (or so he says) about the assassin, thinking first that it might be a Moslem. In all this part of this book he shows that he could spend ten years in each of the six million villages of India, acquiring very disease and harbouring every insect indigenous to them, and he still would not know what makes India different from any other country.

POVERTY

For, in fact, an enormous amount of the deail he amasses and it is facinating details is not peculiar to India at all. His discovery, in sum, is that India is inhabited by extremely poor peasants who live in villages, have diseases, are exploited by clever scoundrels and believe in a multitude of gods, sharms and devils. Precisely the same things are true of every country of Asia. Native Asians are poor peasants.

His book is eminently readable and filled with details of the choicest kind.

But his econmic and political peachment lies over the whole story from beginning to end. A man who is capable of really lovely description of the Kanarese villages ought not to be so certain of some rather sterotyped generalizations, for which, if we feel so inclined, we have the columns of "Pravda" readily available in the excellent translations prepared by the Current Digest of the Soviet Press.—by P. G. Krishnayya's Service.

Communal G. O. In Madras

STATE APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

MADRAS, August 9, (PTI).

Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Education and Law Minister, said in the Madras Assembly today that the State Government had decided to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Madras High Court invalidating the Communal G. O. relating to admission to professional colleges.

The Minister who was replying to a questioner said that "irrespective of the outcome of the appeal to the cAta Supreme Court the Government will take all possible steps to protect the interests of the weaker sections of the population in the matter of their education".

The Government would not, however, do anything not permitted by the Constitutions, he added.

The Minister defined "weaker sections" as those "other than Brahmins and who are weak financially and intellectually".

SALEM JAIL FIRING INQUIRY

MADRAS, August 9. (UPI): Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Law told the State Assembly today that the report of the enquiry into the shooting of prisoners in Salem jail was ready. He, however declined to say what action had been taken by Government, as the matter was still 'sub judice'.

The Minister pointed out that the prisoners involved in the incident were Communist convicts and not detenus.

MILITARY PERSONNEL DISMISSED

Beat Congress Worker

GAWLIOR, August 9. (PTI).

Three military personnel from the Madhya Bharat State forces have been dismissed from service by the Rajpramukh on charges of indiscipline.

They were found guilty of beating and looting a Gongress worker of Agra by a Court of Enquiry held under the orders of the Rajpramukh.

Socialists Demonstrate In Simla

SIMLA, August 9 (PTI): A group of young Socialists last night staged a march down Simla's lower bazar shouting anti-capital slogans.

The demonstrators were demanding abandonment of the Punjab Government's scheme to build the state's new capital near Chandigarh, seven miles off the main Ambala-Kalka highway.

CHAGLA ASKS STUDENTS TO ESCHEW POLITICS

Urges Them To Inculcate Unity And Sense Of Service

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE view that the internal dangers of India were much greater than the external dangers, because inflation, corruption and other unhappy factors "were eating up the vitals of the country" and that these factors could never be countered unless they were fought out with the same vigour, fervour and passion with which the Allied nations fought Hitlerism in Europe, was expressed by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay at a symposium at the University Convocation Hall today.

The symposium was organised by the Regional Preparatory Committee of the National Union of Students which is programmed to be inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, on September 14 in Bombay.

Mr. Chagla said that there was what could be called a state of emergency in the country—the same state of emergency which called to colours the students of Europe during the war. "We too are at war—war against poverty and social injustice, inflation and corruption", he said.

The Chief Justice stated that it was always his desire that all the different student organisations should consolidate into a single student body, and help in the innumerable noble and constructive tasks which faced India. It was on the other hand improper for students to divide their ranks, by becoming the tools of any political parties, or espousing any particular 'isms. The only politics which the students could enter was in the field of national service in social and constructive channels.

Referring to the disunity of India down the ages, which had bred all the troubles in the country, the Chief Justice exhorted the students to start that unity and sense of service in their academic years. They could then carry it over to the larger life which would be theirs later.

The Constitution of India, had guaranteed a democratic and secular State to all the citizens. But this ideal was not easy to maintain, as it entailed many things, which could be acquired only by effort. A proper outlook, mental equipment and a great deal of constructive work were essential for this purpose. Also, a secular democratic state did not mean what all it ought to, so long as there was poverty and social injustice. It was essential that the students banded themselves into an army, minus of course weapons, in order to fight all the things which "degraded and disgraced" the country's fair name.

In his concluding remarks, he said that democracy could never effectively function so long as sections and sections of the people were shut up in watertight compartments. Knowledge had become a monopoly, as it was imparted in a foreign tongue. It was essential that knowledge must be accessible to all and education nationalised.

He would ask the students to have maximum programme and maximum unity.

SERVE VILLAGES

Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee urged the students to realise that India consisted of villages and not big cities. As such, the scope of service for students lay in rural areas.

Dr. Behram Mehta, an eminent professor of social sciences, felt that immediately after India became free, the Government should have launched an appeal to recruit students for social service. He stresses the need for improved physical standards. This was necessary for the very survival of the Nation.

Mr. Homi Talyarkhan urged the need to abolish illiteracy and to bring about a liaison between town and village.

Mr. Asoka Mehta asked the students to eschew politics and pleaded for the nationalisation of education, by introducing the national or regional language as the medium of instruction. Under the British, education had been the monopoly of sections of the people who could afford to learn English. This had destroyed all contact between the classes and the masses, who lived in aloof compartments.

Dr. S. Volentiz, Secretary, International Students' Service, gave an idea of how student bodies functioned all over Europe and how poor students were encouraged by loans and scholarships. He suggested that in the formation of a body like this, there ought to be not only a common community life in view, but opportunities must be created for promoting an international and worldwide perspective.

Mr. M. Padmanabh, student representative, stated that this body would keep away from political parties, and always regard service as their objective.

HYDERABAD REDS' APPEAL ACCEPTED

SECUNDERABAD, August 9. (UPI): A Divisional Bench of the Hyderabad High Court today accepted the appeals of ten persons described as Communists, who were sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal "A". Nalgonda on charges of murder.

Their lordships ordered a retrial of the cases on the ground that the Special Tribunal had failed to give the accused any opportunity to appoint defence counsels and safeguard their rights.

CHIEF MINISTER OF ASSAM

Medhi To Function Till Party Chief Elected

SHILLONG (Assam), Aug. 9 (PTI): Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Deputy Leader of the Congress Assembly Party in Assam, has been asked by the Governor of Assam to function as the Chief Minister pending the election of a new leader in place of the late Gopinath Bardoloi.

Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Acting-Chief Minister, and other Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries of the re-appointed Assam Cabinet, were sworn in today at Government House, Shillong.

Shortly after the swearing, the Cabinet held its first meeting with His Excellency the Governor in the chair and passed a resolution condoling the death of the former Chief Minister.

THE STAMP WILL BE IN HINDI

For Nasik Congress Session

NASIK, Aug. 9, (PTI): The Indian Postal Department, for the first time in their history, will start using Hindi date and defacing stamps, inscribed in Devnagari script, from Aug. 12 when their post office opens at Gandhi Nagar, the venue of the 56th Congress session. Both inward and outward mail will be stamped in this manner.

There are also other specially prepared stamps, with the words "fifty-sixth session of the Indian National Congress" which will be used in other postal work of the Post Office. The rest of the stamps are in English.

U. P. PANCHAYATS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9 (UPI): The State Government is intending to use the Village Panchayats as the agency for the execution of their development schemes, the UPI understands from authoritative sources. A legislation in this connection is stated to be under preparation.

REHABILITATION SURVEY

Good Progress

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9: The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation is distributing every month a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 in maintenance allowances to 6,340 displaced widows, unattached women and other eligible persons who depended before the partition solely on income from urban immovable property in Pakistan, it is learnt.

The Government of India and the various State Governments are, in addition, providing shelter and are meeting the expenditure on feeding, education and training of nearly 15,000 inmates of 38 camps for the aged and the infirm, the unattached women and children amongst the displaced persons from Pakistan. No charge is made from these persons.

HUGE LOAN

Loans running into nine figures (nearly Rs. 12,00,00,000) have been sanctioned to petty traders and middle-class businessmen and industrialists by State Governments and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

Another direction in which substantial assistance has been given to middle-class displaced traders is the provision of business premises and hops numbering 53,000. Of this number, newly constructed shops account for 25,000. The remainder are evacuee shops.

In urban areas alone roofed accommodation has been secured for more 2·27 million displaced persons.

The bulk of the rural rehabilitation programme has been confined to the Punjab and PEPSU. Under the quasi-permanent allotment scheme, land measuring 24.6 lakh standard acres has been allotted to 5.8 lakh claimants. Out of these claimants, 2.2 lakhs has already taken possession upto June 30, 1950. Outside the Punjab and PEPSU, 45,000 West Pakistan displaced families (225,000 persons) have been settled in various States.

In addition, in West Bengal, evacuee land has been temporarily allotted to 66,000 displaced families (330,000 persons) who have recently come from East Pakistan.

To help displaced agriculturist families in their resettlement the various State Governments have disbursed more than Rs. 5,50,00,000 by way of loans. These loans are utilised on feeding the families until the first crop is ready, purchase of bullocks, seed, equipment, and repair of huts and wells etc.

With exception of the recent migrants from East Pakistan, 43,000 Kashmiri displaced persons and 44,000 unattached women, children etc., there are now absolutely no displaced persons living on doles any where in India. This is a remarkable achievement, considering that at one time those living on doles very nearly touched the one million mark.

EAST PAKISTAN MIGRANTS

Between January and June 1950, a net exodus of 18,80,000 is believed to have taken place from East Pakistan into India. Of these, about two lakhs are living in camps in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Bihar. The number of those on doles at the end of June 1950 was 3.4 lakhs, including 1.3 lakhs living outside the camps.

For expenditure on the migrants from East Pakistan, the Government of India have already made a bulk sanction of Rs. 5 crores.

SWEEPING REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES IN EAST BENGAL

Minorities Alarmed By Methods Employed

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 8, (PTI.)

MR. BENODE CHANDRA CHAKRABARTY, MLA, and Mr. Sudendra Chandra Bhattacharya, Secretary, District Minority Committee, Mymensingh, in a joint statement said that the method of requisitioning houses belonging to minorities in Mymensingh and other urban areas in the province had caused "alarm and panic" among the Hindus of East Bengal.

They alleged that "many houses were locked up unceremoniously, leaving the inmates inside and people were questioned in ungentlemanly language."

In this sweeping requisitioning of houses many business premises and shop of persons still doing business and having residence in Pakistan have been taken over. Houses of many bonafide occupiers and zamindary kutcheries also have been requisitoned," they stated.

The District Magistrate of Mymensingh had explained to a deputation of minorities that "the order for requisitioning of houses became necessary for accommodation of Government officers as well as refugees."

Referring to the restoration of houses to returning migrants they stated that no action had been taken so far, and here was no certainty when any action would be taken. People who had returned from India were not getting possession of their property and houses.

24 LAKHS SECURE 'BHUMIDHARI' RIGHTS

Result Of U.P. Drive

LUKNOW, August 8, (PTI).

More than 24,34,000 tenants in Uttar Pradesh have acquired "Bhumidhari" rights (peasant proprietorship) upto June 30 last by contribution to the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Fund.

Thakur Hukum Singh, Revenue Minister, disclosing this in the State Legislative assembly yesterday told a questioner that the total collections of the Fund upto June 30 when the official drive for collections ended were Rs 26 crores and 80 lakhs.

The State Government he said, spent more than rupees 49 lakhs for the Abolition Fund collections.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTIONS

Socialists To Contest

BANGALORE, August 9, (PTI): The Mysore Socialist Party will contest two of the six by-elections for the Mysore Legislative Assembly to be held on August 20.

The six constituencies to elect are Bangalore City, Bangalore District, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Hassan and Kolar.

Congress has set up candidates in all these places.

The Chairman of the State Socialist Party Mr. C. G. K. Redy today told pressmen that his Party would contest only Bangalore City and Chitaldrug. With the organisation they have in the State, they did not propose to tackle all the seats, he stated.

VIET MINH GUERILLA LEADER CAPTURED

SAIGON, Aug. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Armed police have wounded and captured 35-year-old Tran Van Hoa, a leader of "underground guerillas" of the Viet Minh organisation.

Viet Nam authorities said that on news given by an informer, about 20 Viet Nam police, armed with sub-machine guns and pistols yesterday cornered and arrested a number of people connected with the Viet Minh underground movement.

For months these men have been throwing grenades in Saigon streets, and shooting newspaper editors and others, it was alleged.

MADRID, (PTI-Reuter): Spain on July 1 had a population of 28,286,518 according to census figures just published here. Madrid was the largest city with 1,440,041 inhabitants.

City Market

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed today for accounting purposes on account of increased business. The market sentiment was quiet and in the absence of any business Tata Steel Defd quotation was expected around Rs 1850.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The local Bullion market was steady on slightly improved buying. At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 181-2 and declined at Rs. 180-14 under scattered selling. At this level there was improved demand and the market advanced at Rs. 181-4 and steadied at Rs. 181. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 181. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114-8 and after improving at Rs. 114-11 steadied at Rs. 114-9. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114-9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Final closing quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	179	12	0
Forward	180	5	0
Ready Gold	114	8	0
Forward	114	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The Produce market was quietly steady today but there was good enquiry for Oil. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	47	10	0
Madras Coromondal	47	6	0
Bold ready	46	14	0
Oil Local Mills	25	8	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	24	12	0
Oil September	25	0	0
Oil October	24	12	0
LINSEED			
Bold ready	41	9	0
Satna ready	40	12	0
September delivery	41	12	0
Linseed Oil	22	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold ready	31	2	0
Small ready	32	9	0
Madras	32	12	0
September delivery	32	12	0
Oil first pressure	17	8	0
Bazar quality	16	12	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
2-1/3 per cent 1954	99	0	0
2-1/2 per cent 1955	99	13	0
2-1/2 per cent 1961	97	1	0
2-3/4 per cent 1960	99	5	0
2-3/4 per-cent 1962	99	1	0
3 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	96	14	0
3 per cent 1951/54	101	1	0
3 per cent 1953/55	101	8	0
3 per cent 1957	101	8	0
3 per cent 1959/61	101	0	0
3 per cent 1963/65	100	1	0
3 per cent 1964	100	0	6
3 per cent 1966/68	99	14	0
3 per cent 1970/75	99	10	0
3-1/2 per cent 1954/59	104	0	0
4 per cent 1960/70	109	9	0
4-1/2 per cent 1955/60	109	14	0
4 per cent 1958/68	112	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2-3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	6	0
3-3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	7	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952/53	100	11	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent N.W. F 1952	98	8	0
3 per cent U.P. 1961/66	99	8	0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4 per cent 1977	98	8	0
4 per cent B.P.I.	109	12	0
4 per cent B Municipality	109	8	0
5 per cent B. Municipality	113	0	0
6 per cent B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Tata Ordinary	365	0	0
Tata Deferred	1865	0	0
Indian Iron	34	8	0
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	25	6	0
Bombay Dyeing	1015	0	0
Central India	248	2	0
Gokak	253	12	0
Kohinoor	324	6	0
Simplex	230	0	0
Swadeshi	280	0	0
Tata Power	1625	0	0
Associated Cement	168	12	0
Belapur	261	4	0
Bombay Burma (Old)	480	0	0
Scindia	15	8	0
Central Bank	91	4	0
New India	66	0	0
Tata 2nd Pref.	146	4	0

SHIPPING NEWS

We give below latest information of movements of Lloyd Triestino vessels during August.

Steamers Bombay From Sailing For "Risano" arrived 3|8 Italy 12|8 Itady via Aden "DUINO" due abt 13|8 Italy abt 19|8 East Courst of India via Colombo. SEBASTIANO CABOTO" due 1|9 Australia 2|9 Naples|Genoa (Italy) via Aden.

Art Silk Yarn

120 Ready Jajan	8	6	0
150 Ready Japan	8	2	0
120 Ready Italy	8	4	0
150 Ready Itady	7	8	0
150 D Box August	1368	0	0
2|40 Staple August	6	14	0

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

(BASE: 1938–100)

ALL INDIA

Group and Sub-Group	WEEKENDED 30-7-'49	1-7-'50	22-7-'50	29-7-'50
GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVT. SECURITIES				
Govt. of India Loans	101.60	100.89	100.85	100.84
Indian States Loans	99.00	98.81	98.81	98.81
Municipal Port Trust and Improvement Trust Loans	97.17	97.16	96.95	96.95
GROUP INDEX	101.44	100.76	100.72	100.71
FIXED DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES				
Electricity	80.6	81.6	82.0	82.3
Cotton	150.1	148.8	148.5	148.8
Jute	91.3	88.8	88.9	91.7
Coal	108.5	103.6	103.6	103.6
Iron & Steel	89.5	93.5	94.2	94.6
Sugar	118.3	108.7	108.0	108.2
Paper	99.1	98.5	98.5	98.5
Plantations	104.7	114.7	112.1	113.6
GROUP INDEX	100.40	101.41	101.43	102.51
VARIABLE DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES				
Banks	119.2	120.8	123.7	125.1
Insurance	117.3	124.6	123.3	123.2
Investment Trusts	174.1	164.0	165.7	165.5
Electricity Companies and Tramways	82.4	85.1	85.4	86.4
Shipping and Other Transport Companies	97.6	84.2	90.6	95.4
Railways	88.4	89.4	91.2	91.6
Plantations	111.6	142.9	142.9	148.3
Cotton Woollen & Silk	149.3	150.1	150.4	153.0
Jute	94.5	80.3	92.5	95.9
Coal	103.5	112.1	112.3	116.1
Mining & Oil	54.2	62.2	62.7	63.9
Iron & Steel	113.5	145.1	152.3	160.9
General Engineering	135.8	158.1	166.2	174.3
Sugar	104.3	108.6	108.2	109.4
Breweries	95.1	94.6	97.2	100.5
Chemicals	145.1	164.3	174.2	182.7
Paper	86.8	112.9	104.3	106.1
Cement	117.9	127.8	131.2	133.7
GROUP INDEX	110.20	116.72	119.70	122.48
REGIONAL				
REGION AND GROUP				
BOMBAY				
Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities	100.91	100.02	99.98	99.98
Fixed Dividend Industrials	97.3	100.7	101.4	101.8
Variable Dividend Industrials	121.4	130.6	135.1	138.2
CALCUTTA				
Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities	101.76	101.15	101.14	101.10
Fixed Dividend Industrials	104.1	99.6	99.5	101.4
Variable Dividend Industrials	102.8	106.0	108.6	110.8
MADRAS				
Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities	101.68	101.08	101.02	101.02
Fixed Dividend Industrials	111.2	119.0	117.0	118.0
Variable Dividend Industrials	131.7	142.2	143.6	147.6

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Firm

CALCUTTA Aug. 9, (PTI): The market ruled firm for the speculative counters as well as jute and coals upto the midday but owing to slight selling eased off towards the close. Other shares remained more or less unaltered.

The following are today's final transactions up to 3 p.m.:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 97-1, three per cent loan 1964 100, S lot three per cent 1963-65 99-15, O S O lot three per cent 1956-58 99-14-6, Odd lot three per cent 1970-75 99-10.

BANKS: Hind 26-2, Hindustan Commercial 22, S lots Imperial fully paid 1965.

COTTONS: New Victoria ody. 2-9 ditto pref. 4-6.

COALS: Amalgamated 31 Bengal 558, Bhalgora 10-12, Burrakur 14-5, Central India 5-8, Equitable 51-6, Kala Pahari 41-4, Khatras Jherriah 40-6, New Beerbhoom 17-13, Union 251.

ENGINEERINGS: Bhartia Elec-Steel 21-14, Braithwaite and Co. 9-4, Burn and Co. Ord. 302, S lot Jessop and Co. 17-13, Kumardhubi Eng. 8-2, Marshall 9-3, Saran Eng. 10-1, Steel Corpn. 24-15, Textile Machinery 7-4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 2-9, Indian Copper 3-1 Cum Div Karanpura Dev 21-6, Tavoy Tin -10-, Assam Bengal Cement 9-12, Sone Valley 6-12, Calcutta Electric 16-2, Alluminium Corpn. 9, Angelo Bros. 31-12 Bararee Coke 24.2, Bharat Airways 3-4 BIC 9-10, Calcutta Trams 18-14, F and C Osler 5-11, Indian Alluminium 154, Indian National Airways 3-10, Indian Cables 65, Indian Wood Products 35 CT Hardine Henderson 185, Martin Burn 13-6, Metal Corpn 5-8 Rohtas Industry 5-7, British Burma Petrol 1-10 India Paper Pulp 179, Shree Gopal Paper 13-1, Orient Paper 45-8, Titaghur Paper 28-4, Midnapore Zemindary 77-8, Assam Saws 10-3, India General Navgn. 115, India Steamship 8-7.

SUGARS: Buland 10-11, Carew and Co. 9-12, New Savan 6-12 Raza 13-6, Ryam 15-4.

TEAS:—Bishnauth 43-4, Bormahjan 18-2, Brooke Bond 11-14, Sungaram 280, Sarugaon 21-4, Tilkah 7-6, Tongani 14, Tukvar 2-10, Tilkah 7-8, Tongai 14.

Ahmedabad Share Market

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

Ahmedabad stock exchange CLOSING Calico 265-12-0, Ambica 303, Arvind 794 defd 1851, Ashok 358, Bhalakia 101-4-0, Atul 60 Anant 17-12-0, Lal 136-4-0, Ahmedabad 357-8-0, Marsdan 150-4-0, New Manekchowk 139-12-0 New Textile 575; Rohit 108-120; Sayaji 135; Girdhar Harivallabh 155.

Calico opened 264-12-0, high 266-8-0 low 264-8-0 closed 26512-0 Arvind opened 800 high 805 closed 794 dfd opened 1845 high 1860 low 1852 closed 1851

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 4th day of August:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	27,07,08,000	
Notes in circulation	1135,29,36,000	
Total Notes issued		1162,36,44,000
Total Liabilities		11,62,36,44,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bulion:— Held in India	40,01,71,000	
Foreign Securities	598,15,11,000	
Rupee Coin		57,57,00,000
Government of India Rupee Securities		466,62,62,000
Total Assets		1162,36,44,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 54.903 per cent.		

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	138,52,69,000
(2) Other Governments	20,75,55,000
(b) Banks	65,57,66,000
(c) Others	61,95,81,000
Bills Payable	3,78,07,000
Other Liabilities	15,05,29,000
Rupees	315,64,98,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	27,07,08,000
Rupee Coin	7,23,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,12,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	1,07,50,000
Government Treasury Bills	1,30,37,000
Balances held abroad	221,49,70,000
Other Loans and Advances	5,77,21,000
Investments	55,60,11,000
Other Assets	3,24,66,000
Rupees	315,64,98,000

		Aug. 1949 per lb.	Aug. 1950 per lb.
NAPTHOL COLOURS:			
Napthol	AS	6/4	11/-
	BS	8/8	16/-
	SW	10/8	17/4
	ASG	14/12	24/-
Scarlet	RC Bas	8/-	17/4
"	R "	9/-	16/8
Garnet	GBC "	3/8	6/4
Red	B "	11/-	20/-
Corinth	B "	6/4	10/8
VAT COLOURS:			
Green B 3200		105/-	165/-
ALIZARINE COLOUR:			
Alizarine 20 per cent Paste		126/- per cwt.	272/- per cwt.
SULPHUR COLOUR:			
Sulphur Black		1/8 per lb.	3/4 per lb.
DIRECT COLOUR			
Congo Red Extra		3/2 " "	5/2 " "
INDIGO:			
Indigo 60 per cent Grains		3/10 " "	5/4 " "

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Interest Broad

LONDON, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter). After a slow start to the new account in which rubber shares displayed the only real activity, interest on the London Stock Exchange broadened as the day progressed to show a wide range of improvements by close. Issues with a war potential such as the heavies, machine tools and radio shares recorded many sizeable gains. There was a broadening of interest in the shares while coppers also improved after an uncertain start.

Among foreigners, Peruvian Corporation issues moved sharply ahead on the record monthly traffic increase. Mexicans were again supported on revaluation and Japanese bonds after early dullness finally showed several small gains.

Oils failed to hold their early firmness and finished unchanged to fractions lower on the day.

Giltedged closed quietly steady.

The dullness which marked the opening in Kaffirs was due to miners' increased wage demands, but was later largely offset by cash purchases by those unable to get carry over facilities.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Aug. 8.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols £69-5/8.

3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 £94-1/2.

4 per cent Funding Loan 1967/98 £107-1/8.

3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after December 1, 1952 £93.

Chartered Bank of India £8-13/16.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank £72-1/2.

National Bank of India £32-5/8.

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at unreceived.

Deep Cut In U.S.A. Cotton Crop

LONDON, August 8:

World stock exchanges today all the way from London to Australia—showed more confidence in the international outlook. But the inflationary boom in commodities, which had looked frayed earlier in the day, was given a new lease of life by a recovery in rubber and a disturbingly low official estimate of the size of the coming United States cotton crop.

This eagerly awaited estimate was published in Washington today at only ten million three hundred & eight thousand bales, a slashing cut from last year's crop of 16,127,000 bales. A deep cut had been expected, but not so deep as this. Earlier, when a surplus was feared and nobody foresaw the huge demand that has arisen since Korea the United States government ordered cotton growers to reduce their sowings. In fact the growers reduced them by more than the government ordered. Now the cut area is officially forecast to yield an even smaller crop than was expected. Cotton in New York, which, since Korea, has been rising to well above Washington's 'support' prices, duly jumped higher today. Traders expressed that eastern hemisphere cotton prices would reflect this advance tomorrow.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Aug. 8.

The pepper market was quiet with Black Lampong quoted at 625 and white muntok at 1,030. About four tons of black loose pepper changed hands at 620.

N.Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

SILVER: Sales approximated 175,000 ounces at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

DYES & CHEMICALS

BOMBAY Aug. 9.

As Government put O.G.L. for certain Chemicals, market have undergone rapid changes.

RONGALITE: This item had touched the level of Rs. 5 after Korean disturbances, has come down to Rs. 2-4.

HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA: This was not freely available in the market even at exorbitant rate of Rs. 9 per lb. for which Consumers were hard hit has attracted a large number of forward sellers at a very low rate.

Though Dyes are not yet included in the O.G.L. 20, yet it is the expectations of the market that in view of the high rates now prevailing on the Coal Tar Dyes also may be included in O.G.L. and it is worth including as it can be seen from the enclosed comparative rates of August 1949 and August 1950.

PRESS COLONY IN NASIK

Arrangements For Congress Session

NASIK, Aug. 9, (UPI): The Reception Committee of the Nasik Congress session has made accommodation arrangements for the press—representatives who will be attending the session. A seperate self-sufficient colony has been built up at a distance of only two furlongs from the main pandal. The colony will be equipped with vegetarian and non-vegetarian mess arrangements, and a sufficient number of telephone connections are being installed in it. There is a public telephone call office and a telegraph office just near this site.

The accommodation charges per cot, for the whole session including the Working Committee meetings, Subject Committee meetings and the open session, are Rs. 25 only excluding food charges.

Newspapers intending to send the representatives to attend the session should request the Publicity Committee of the session to reserve accommodation in advance by remitting the charges to him.

92,000 REFUGEES IN PUNJAB

Camp Inmates Living On Their Own

AMBALA Aug. 9, (PTI): Mr. P. N. Thapar, Financial Commissioner (Rehabilitation) told the District Urban Resettlement Committee yesterday that there were about 92,000 refugees at present residing in the relief camps throughout the State.

Mr. Thapar stated that the camps were existing only in name now and the authorities had little worry on their account as inmates were living on their own.

Almost all of them, he added, were unwilling to quit their present places as they had already settled in those camps like other villagers.

Mr. Thapar said that the Government had allotted a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for distribution as help to the refugees of Ambala District. Out of this amount, Rs. 90,000 will be disbursed to groups of refugees for starting co-operative societies.

G.P.C.C. TO MEET ON AUGUST 26

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 9.

A special meeting of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee will be held on August 26 at Ahmedabad to elect the Congress President for the Nasik session as also office bearers of the G.P.C.C.

Shri Kanayalal Desai, who is expected to be re-elected President of the G.P.C.C., will review the political situation in Gujarat and give impressions of his Saurashtra tour. The Committee will also discuss the situation in Saurashtra.

Tussle Over Korean Representation

BIG FIGHT EXPECTED ON THURSDAY

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 9 (PTI).

A DECISION taken by the Security Council on June 25 when India's Representative, Mr. B. N. Rau presided has turned out to be the central theme of what an American delegate described as a "constitutional crisis" within the United Nations, writes D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. correspondent at U.N. headquarters.

Describing that decision as a "permission extended to the representative of the Southern Korean authorities," Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet President of the Council for August, said he could not agree that permission had "the force of a permanent permission."

At last Friday's meeting, Mr. Rau had said he had acted on June 25 on a proposal by Mr. Warren Austin of the United States asking that the South Korean Representative be invited to the Council table "for the duration of the discussion of this case."

The Indian delegate had expressed the opinion that it was open to the Council to rescind the resolution by a fresh motion but until that was done, the previous decision continued to have force.

SOVIET INTERPRETATION

After the delegate of China Dr. T. F. Tsiang, had attempted to pin down the President to take action on that decision or give a ruling, the President said: (1) he would not give a ruling, (2) on June 25, the Security Council did not concretely formulate a decision There was "merely a statement by the President". (3) the Soviet delegation—here he switched in the course of his speech to his status as Soviet delegate—proposed that the question be put to the Council in the following form: "who is in favour of the permission, that was extended to the Representative of the South Korean authorities to attend the Council, being considered as being still validly in force today". In other words the Council decides that the decision is still valid.

Mr. Malik referred to the fact that Mr. Rau had said "if there is no objection, "when he reached his June 25 decision, and added "the permission was given by the President (in June) in-as-much as there were no objections. Now the Soviet delegation does object." Mr. Malik, however, did not take up the position he took on Friday—that Security Council President's in the past, when re-inviting outside representatives to Council meetings in pursuance of earlier decisions, had always used the expression "unless there are objections."

TSIANG'S STAND

The Chinese Nationalist Delegate, T. F. Tsiang, on a point of order asked the President to make clear whether he considered it "obligatory upon him to carry out the Council decision of June 25 by inviting the Representative of the Korean Republic to take a seat at the table."

On June 25 the Council invited a Korean Republic Representative to take part in Council discussions on Korea.

Mr. Malik also said that the decision to invite the Representative of South Korea "should be taken in full accord with the Charter", that is on the basis of hearing both sides to the case. He relied on article 32 of the Charter. The British Delegate put his finger on the crux of the whole discussion when he said the President appeared to ask for a vote "in which a veto could be cast."

VIOLATION OF RULE

Sir Gladwyn Jebb said that if the President did this, he would not only be violating the rule that made it imperative that point of order be immediately put to the vote, but he would be trying to "avoid the issue." In that case, Sir Gladwyn said, the members would have "to adjourn for consultations."

This point was brought out in all its clarity by Mr. Warren Austin when he said that between now and Thursday the Security Council members would consult on how to meet "the challenge" of the President.

Mr. Austin, his voice under better control than on some previous occasions, said Mr. Malik had been "monkeying and twisting" the rules and demanded: "Is it not true that all this manoeuvring does not tend towards peace, towards limiting the area of combat". He named the Soviet Union as the country that "was assisting the North Korean invaders in the Security Council."

FIGHT ON THURSDAY

Security Council experts said that the President refused to rule as demanded by the United States and China because if he gave a ruling, he would reduce the issue to a procedural matter—whereas he has expressly served notice that he regards the question of seating representatives "of the Korean peoples" as a substantive matter. He also said during the debate in reply to Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) that as President he (Mr. Malik) did not have the veto "but he did have it as the Soviet Representative."

It was believed that on Thursday when the question comes up again, an attempt will be made to prevent the President from putting Mr. Rau's interpretation to the vote in the form in which Mr. Malik as Soviet delegate wanted it put. It is said that in such a form the result is subject to a veto, but if it is put in the form in which some others wanted it, namely, whether or not the President is obliged to act on the decision of June 25—it becomes a purely procedural matter.

American Markets

BULLISH BUREAU REPORT HARDENS COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Market Irregular

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued the following estimates in its second crop report of the 1950 season: Production in 500 lb. bales 10,308,000. Condition as of 1st Aug. 75%. Yield per acre 264.9 pounds. The Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce issued its first Ginning Report of the season: Ginnings prior to 1st Aug. 283,000 running bales.

COTTON

(Morning session not received). The afternoon saw the general buying movement based on bullish crop report slacken and the market eased moderately under heavy hedges partly against commodity credit corporation sales and profittaking. The favourable weekly weather report and the possibility that acreage restrictions may be eased nextyear were additional factors on the downside. The session closed steady with sales at 500,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 8.

October	37.91
December	38.05
March	38.11
May	38.09
Middling Spot	39.05

October highest 38.17 at 12.05 p.m., Lowest 37.07 at 10-30 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS

New York, Aug. 8.

October	37.85
December	37.93
March	38.00
May	37.97
Middling Spot	37.90

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, August 8.

STOCKS:

(Earlier part missed) In the afternoon the advance was generally stalled and the market mixed. Some profittaking in rails, oils and aircrafts though individual issues, such as general motors, international paper, unistates gypsum and dupont maintained earlier gains ranging to four dollars. Buyers appeared to take a breathing spell while renewed attention was focussed on Weshington. Additional profittaking particularly against industrials and rails resulted in some further slight easing in late dealings with the composite average showing a slight loss. The session closed irregular.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32-3/4
Chase National Bank	38-1/2
General Electric	47
General Motors	93-5/8
International Nickel	31-3/4
National City Bank	44-1/2
New York Central	14-1/2
Sinclair Corp	28-1/4
Socony Vacuum	21-1/4
Texas Co.	7-1/8
U.S. Smelting	38-1/2
U. S. Steel common	36-7/8
Western Union	31-7/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wallstreet 2,180,000.

The highest and lowest U.S. steel trading prices unreceived.

New York Pepper Inactive

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The pepper market was inactive with spots quoted nominally at 2.40 dollars per pound. Following are today's prices: Spot 2.40 nominal.

OLD CONTRACT: August 2.50 nominal, September 1.90 nominal, October 1.89 nominal November 1.78 nominal, December 1.73 nominal, January 1.68 nominal, February 1.58 asked. Sales nil. White pepper spot 3.00 nominal.

NEW CONTRACT: August 2.50 nominal September 1.90 nominal, October 1.83 nominal, November 1.73 nominal, December 1.73 nominal, January 1.68 nominal February 1.58 nominal Sales nil

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO Aug. 8.

Sept. 2.44-3/4, Dec. 2-28-3/8, March 2.20-7/8, May 2.27-1/2.

U. N. Troops Keep Up Offensive

KOREA, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations forces hit out at Communist bridge-heads along the Naktong River line today as the American further south continued their drive towards the road junction town of Chinju.

An Eighth Army communique this morning said the American task force attacking west of Masan, under the command of Major General William Kean, had gained another two or three miles against an estimated 8,000 Communist troops before Chinju. Masan is west of the American supply port of Pusan. Units of the American 24th Division attacked the Communist bridgehead east of the Naktong River in the area west of Changyong. South of Waegwan, on the Naktong north of Taegu, the First Cavalry Division was sent in to "mop up" a new Communist bridgehead. Further north, South Koreans launched a night counter attack against 5,000 Communists who crossed the Naktong yesterday and were said to have pushed them back to the river in most places. One pocket of northern troops was still holding out in this area, however.

Eighth Army sources said today that the Communist crossing of the Naktong River south of Waegwan was not important.

In the area north of Kunwi, the situation was stated to be static today. But Eighth Army sources thought the Communists would strive to join up their Kunwi area troops with those crossing the Naktong River further south to secure the north-west corner of the American "defence box" as a preliminary to a new drive

Singapore Free Of Strikes

SINGAPORE, (PTI-Reuter): Singapore had only three industrial strikes last year and so far this year has had none at all, the Colony's Deputy Commissioner for Labour, Mr. W. Lyle, said here

All industrial disputes this year had been settled by direct negotiation between employers and employees through joint committees and with government mediation, he added.

Sunspots Over Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Radio communications across the Atlantic were disrupted today by sunspots after a display of the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) seen over the Eastern United States last night.

Land communications were apparently not affected.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd No B 1065

THE U.S. TESTS CAPTURED RUSSIAN TANK

At proving grounds in the U. S., a LIFE photographer took this exclusive picture of U.S. Army ordnance men pitting Russian against U.S. tanks in rugged field tests. This picture is part of LIFE International's picture report on tanks, in its issue of August 14. The low, mobile Russian T-34 (third from left), widely used by the Reds in Korea, is the best tank to come out of World War II, reports LIFE. The T-34, equipped with a 86 mm. gun, can outrun and outmanoeuvre the lighter U.S. Pershing and Sherman tanks (second and fourth from the left), and is a weapon to make the U.S. search its own capacity to match the enemy's armoured warfare. The U.S.'s answer is the powerful new 48-ton Patton (left) which carries a 90 mm. gun, is only a hard-to-hit 9 feet 1 inch high (2.77 meters), and has a compact 810 horse-power aircooled engine which propels it at 35 miles per hour (about 56 kilometers).

FURTHER REDUCTION IN MADRAS RICE RATION

Six Ounces From August 13

MADRAS, Aug. 9, (PTI).

THE Madras Government has decided to reduce the rice ration in Madras City and other statutorily rationed areas in the State from seven to six ounce per capita from August 13, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister, announced at a Press Conference today.

The Chief Minister, however, gave an assurance that the Government would maintain the overall ration of twelve ounce, the balance six ounce being made up in the shape of wheat or milo. He expected the reduced scale of rice ration to be in force until the ensuing short-term paddy harvest was completed in December or January next.

The Government had reduced the rice content of the ration from eight to seven ounce on July 1 due to shortage of rice supply.

CENTRE'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Kumaraswami Raja read out a letter received by him from IInIndia Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi where an assurance had been given on behalf of the Government of India that the balance of 42,000 tons of rice still due to Madras would be sent during this month and the next. This included 20,000 tons from Madhya Pradesh, 3,000 from Uttar Pradesh, 7,000 from foreign imports and the rest from Orissa. The balance of the wheat and milo allotted to Madras would also be sent in September.

Mr. Munshi observed in his letter that he had no doubt that "these considerable quantities should make a marked improvement in the general food situation of Madras." Mr. Munshi also assured the Madras Government that the Government of India would help them in their difficulties regarding internal movements of foodgrains.

Mr. Raja attributed the present food crisis to the loss in food production, to the extent of 13 lakhs tons, caused by the failure of monsoon for three consecutive years. He said food cultivation depending on tanks in the Chingleput North Arcot, Chitoor and certain other districts could not be carried on as the tanks had gone dry. All these circumstances had produced a feeling of despondency in kisan population who were reluctant to surrender whatever small surplus they might possess.

He appealed to the producers to cooperate with the Government by surrendering the surplus stock to help Government tide over the present critical situation.

APPEAL TO PRESS

Mr. Raja also appealed to the press not to create panic among the people by publishing alarmist reports. He said that if exaggerated reports were published, there would be a tendency among producers to hoard their stock.

Explaining the food situation, Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria, Food Minister, told the press conferrence that the Madras Government were yet to receve two lakhs and forty-eight thousand tons of wheat and milo as further allotments for the current year. He said no difficulty was anticipated by the Government of India in making this quota available to the State.

The Madras Government, he said were, therefore, confident that they would be able to ensure the issue of six ounces of foodgrains other than rice, to maintain the overall twelve ounce ration.

The Food Minister said that special trains carrying goodgrains had been arranged to run from surplus Telugu districts to deficit areas in the South. He hoped the deficit districts of Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly and Malabar would have necessary stocks shortly to enable the authorities to supply the people with the full twelve ounce ration.

CHANGE HABITS

The Food Minister added when our own production or rice is short by more than 20 per cent and when rice availability elsewhere is also very limited, our people should be able to adjust their dietic habits and be satisfied wih a little less rice which will be compensated by the issue of an additional quantity of wheat or other foodgrains. With the intensified procurement, for which instructions had already been issued, and with the assurance by the Government of India of regular supplies of food grains, though they would mostly consist of wheat and milo, the situation is not at all desperate."

POST-GRADUATES TO LEARN IN PALI

Madhya Pradesh Decision

NAGPUR, Aukust 9. (UPI): The Madhya Pradesh Government has, it is learnt, decided to introduce post-graduate teaching in Pali and Prakrit in the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, with effect from the 1950-51 session, and a lecturer in Pali and Prakrit has been provided.

It has also been decided to endeavour to recruit henceforth, as far as possible, and as occasion may demand lecturers who are qualified to teach both Sanskrit, Pali or Prakrit which are allied languages with a view to obviating the need of having to employ sparate lectuers for only Pali and Prakrit.

CUTTACK, Aug. 9 (PTI): Through railway communication between Calcutta and Cuttack has been resumed after the repair of the breaches which occurred near Jenapur, about 30 miles from here. The Madras Mail and the Puri Express which left Howrah last evening arrived here at six p.m. and six thirty p.m. respectively today.

DANISH CABINET RESIGNS

Sequel To Nation's Economic Position

COPENHAGEN August 9. (PTI-Reuter): Denmark's Socialist minority Government resigned this morning after an allnight emergency session of Parliament on the country's critical economic situation. The resignation was the result of a strong attack by the opposition on the Government's proposal for meeting the situation caused by Denmark's adverse payments balasce.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hans Hedtoft, said the Government could not continue "in these serious times" without the full support of the Lower House.

Ultimatum To Russia: Stop Obstruction

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter).

The Security Council after four hours' discussion last night adjourned its debate on Korea until Thursday.

The motion to adjourn, put by United States delegate Warren Austin, was carried nine in favour including India, with Russia's Jacob Malik opposing and one abstention.

Earlier, the United States Warned the Soviet Union in the Council that if it did not change its tactics of "obstruction" within the next 48 hours, the other Council Members would "consult to determine what steps can be taken to assert the authority of the Security Council."

The American ultimatum came from Mr. Warren Austin, United States delegate, after three and a half hours of procedural debate on whether—as Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet chairman, insisted—representatives of both North and South Korea should be invited to take part in the discussion.

Mr. Austin, whose motion condemning North Korean aggression is the only accepted item of the Council's agenda, adopted last Thursday, but not yet put up for discussion, said of Mr. Malik:

"If his campaign of obstruction goes on, there will be only one consequence. The Security Council will be stalled in the dead centre for the remainder of this month. This is the challenge we must meet. I am reluctant to conclude that the Soviet Government intends to achieve this purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW

"I suggest that we adjourn until Thursday in order to allow the Soviet delegate to communicate with Moscow and obtain instructions which will enable the Security Council to function and to enable the President to make his ruling."

Mr. Austin challenged Mr. Malik in these terms:

"Whose troops are attacking deep in the country of somebody else? The North Koreans.

Whose country is being overrun by an invading army? The Republic of Korea.

Who is assisting the Korean Republic to defend itself? The United Nations with 53 out of the 59 members supporting the action.

Who has the influence and power to call off the invading North Korean Army? The Soviet Union.

Who then, is supporting the United Nations Charter- 53 of the 59 Member nations.

What member of this Security Council is assistant the invaders? The Soviet Union".

THE NEXT STEP

Mr. Austin said further: "I suggest that let other delegations consult to determine what steps we will take to assert the authority of the Security Council in the event that the Soviet Government continues its campaign to prevent the Security Council from acting."

Mr. Malik then placed before the Council a resolution to condemn the "inhuman barbarous bombing by the American Air Force to peaceful populations, towns and villages in North Korea."

He opposed an adjournment until Thursday and insisted that the Council meet tomorrow to discuss his new resolution.

He said he did not require any adjournment since his instructions were already clear. They were to see that both sides got a hearing in the Council and that a Chinese Communist representative also be given a voice.

On a vote, the Council adjourned until Thursday with only Mr. Malik voting against and one abstention.

Indo-Pak Pact On Evacuees' Movable Property

INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO STATES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9.

THE Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June 1950 in regard to the movable property of evacuees will be implemented with immediate effect, and identical instructions to ensure impleementation have already been issued to State Governments, Provincial Governments, custodians of evacuee property and other appropriate Departments, both in India and Pakistan.

2. The sale or disposal of all movable evacuee property (including seized property or property in the custody of custodians) will, in accordance with these instructions, cease forthwith, to enable the owners to exercise their rights under the Agreement. In cases where action has been taken since June 27, 1950 (the date of the Agreement) to alter the disposition of movable property to the detriment of evacuee owners all possible steps will be taken to restores the STATUS QUO as on June 27, 1950.

3. ARTICLES WHICH CANNOT BE REMOVED: All movable property with the exception of property falling under the following six categories, will be allowed to be removed to the other country without export or import restrictions and without customs duties:—

(a) Machinery and machine parts other than bonafide personal and household machinery like type-writers, sewing machines, bicycles, refrigerators, radios, motor cars, gramophones, electrical goods, mnsical instruments professional instruments apparatus and equipment.

(b) Cash in excess of the normal permitted quantities;

(c) Bullion;

(d) Merchandise and trade goods;

(e) Unsewn cloth in excess of what a family may reasonably be deemed to have acquired for normal personal and household use; and

(f) Cattle.

Articles not allowed to be exported will be allowed to be sold within the country.

NOTE:—In the case of post parcels and bank safe deposits and lockers of evacuees separate over-riding facilities have been provided.

FACILITIES TO EVACUEES

Since it will be necessary to accord the above facilities to evacuees over and above what other persons are ordinarily entitled to, it is essential to lay down criteria for identification of evacuees and evacuee movable property. When the evacuee himelf proceeds to India or Pakistan, as the case may be, to bring movable property and if this movable property is to accompany him on the return journey, he will have to arrange that his temporary permit bears an endorsement by the diplomatic representative of the country visited, to the effect, that he is a person who migrated to the other country on or after March 1, 1947. In all cases, whether the luggage is accompanied by the owner or not, or is accompanied by an authorised agent, a certificate granted by the diplomatic representative of the evacuee's country of residence, told the effect, that, to the best of his knowledge the luggage is the property of the evacuee, and that he has no reason to believe to the contrary, will be taken as proof of the fact that the luggage is evacuee property. A luggage certificate granted by a diplomatic representative should be accompanied by a list of the luggage certified by him. If the luggage accompanies the evacuee and is not supported by such a certified list, the customs authorities will exercise their discretion to see whether the luggage is of a character and quantity which can reasonably be deemed to belong to that evacuee or his family. Customs authorities have been instructed to exercise their discretion in a spirit of liberality.

5. ARTICLES DEPOSITED WITH BANKS ETC. The disposal of articles deposited with banks or in safe deposit vaults or burried underground, against which a person residing in the country where such articles are located, has a claim, will be governed by special instructions about which a Press Note will be issued shortly. No applications need, in the meantime, be made by evacuees. Articles against which there are no claims will be transferred in bulk to the other country unopened, and free from all export restrictions and customs duties. Banks will, however, retain safe deposits or lockers of evacuee jewellers or bullion dealers, if any, for local delivery. The two Deputy High Commissioners at Jullundur and Lahore will shortly work out exact arrangements for facilities to be given to banks and evacuees. In the meantime, no individual applications need be made.

6. SEIZED ARTICLES: Articles which have been seized, including fire-arms and money, will be restored to the owners. The local authorities have been instruced to prepare lists of such articles and collect the returnable articles at suitable centres for removal to the other country. The proceeds of seized property sold before the present Agreement will be shown in the lists. No applications from evacuees are invited for the present.

Rehabilitation

7. Five Joint Committees will be appointed in each country, to begin with, to assess the compensation that should be paid for movable evacuee property which has been allotted or acquired for rehabilitation purposes. The Committees will also lay down the manner in which the amounts of compensation should be recovered and see that these amounts are paid to evacuee owners. Custodians, rehabilitation departments, district officers and police have been requested to give the Joint Committee full facilities for the examination of the necessary records, inventories etc. Lists of evacuee owners showing brief particulars of property and amounts payable to the owners will be furnished to the diplomatic representative of the other country and necessary adjustment will be made by both countries to enable payment to evacuee owners. No applications should be made until an announcement is made by the Joint Committees for this purpose. In the case of household and personal affects evacuee will be given an opportunity to claim actual restoration.

8. FACILITIES FOR REMOVING BURRIED TREASURE: The exact arrangements for the recovery or removal of burried treasure will be worked out jointly by the two Deputy High Commissioners at Lahore and Jullundur. Provincial authorities will then provide the required facilities, including escorts, free of charge. Applications may in this connection be made to the Deputy High Commissioner at Lahore or Jullundur as the case may be, after an announcement is made by indicating that arrangements have been made.

9. SALE-PROCEEDS OF MOVABLE PROPERTY DEPOSITED WITH CUSTODIANS: All custodians have been asked to prepare list of movable property the sale proceeds of which have been deposited with them. These amounts will be transferred to the Government of the other country for disbursement to evacuees. No applications from individual evacuees are necessary.

10. COURT DEPOSITS ETC. The Governments of India and Pakistan have decided to take legal powers to enable transfer of records and deposits lying with courts, as well as deposits of minors under the jurisdiction of courts, and deposits of wards under the Court of Wards Act. Instructions are being issued to appropriate authorities, in the meantime, to make lists of deposits transferable to the other country. A separate Press Note will be issued in due course on this subject.

VERIFICATION

11 POST OFFICE SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS ETC. Working relating to verification of claims on account of savings bank accounts, national and postal savings certificates etc., which was held up due to exchange difficulties is now being proceeded with and results will be communicated to the other country as before.

12. POSTAL PARCELS: Postal parcels sent by or addressed to evacuees which are still lying with the postal department will re-directed to the other country in bulk for delivery to the owners. Export restrictions and customs duties have been waived for this purpose. In the case of parcels on which banks have a lien, redirection will be in accordance with the instructions of the bank, whose branch in the other country will collect any outstanding dues. Directors General of Post & Telegraphs in either country will nominate officers to receive the transferred parcels. No applications need be made for delivery of post parcels until an announcement is made after the actual transfer.

13. JOINT STOCKS COMPANIES: It has been agreed that shares of joint stock companies, the head offices of which have remained in Pakistan or in India as the case may be, will, until a further decision is reached, continue to be treated as evacuee property if the holders of the majority of shares have migrated to the other country; but the shares of other joint stock companies which have been treated as evacuee property, will now be made free of all restrictions.

OTHER THAN SHARES

14. The property, other than shares, of joint stock companies will be released if the head offices of companies were in India since before August 15, 1947. The property of joint stock companies, the holders of the majority of whose shares have migrated to India, will continue to be treated as evacuee property for the time being; so also will the property of these companies which transferred their head offices to India after August 15, 1947. The property of other companies will be released if treated already as evacuee property. It was, however, recognised in discussions that where the property of companies had already been treated as evacuee property and allotted or leased, physical restoration would not be possible until the expiry of the lease or allotment. The allotments current on June 27, 1950 (the date of th e Agrement) will, therefore be allowed to run their course, but the allottee will be put into direct touch with the owners to whom they will pay rent in accordance with the terms of the allotment. The owner companies have been given the right of terminating the lease or allotment for breach of conditions e.g. non-payment of rent. Companies whose shares and property is to be released are being listed for notification.

15. SECURITIES, INSURANCE POLICIES ETC. Custodians have been instructed to remove any restrictions, legal or otherwise, imposed on debentures, securities and insurance policies held by evacuees.

POLSON WORKERS' STRIKE THREAT

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 9.

Employees of the Polson Dairy at Anand have served notice on the employers demanding higher wages and threatening to go on strike if the demand were not conceded within 15 days, it is reported here. They have informed the Bombay Government also.

* * *

Five dacoits, including "prince" or "Jagirdar" of Piadar, have been arrested in connection with dacoity at Daoel in which the dacoits succeeded in making good their escape, with a booty of Rs. 18,000, it is learnt here.

1,300,000 Youths Join

Korea: One million three hundred thousand Korean youth enrolled themselves in the North Korean Army since the beginning of the Korean war, reports the Korean Central Telegraph agency (says U.P.I.)

Another despatch of the agency reports that women of the newly liberated areas of South Korea celebrated the Republican decree granting equal rights with men.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

I SEE from the newspapers that there is an agitation for the control of gur. The last time I heard the point argued, it was pleaded that, when sugar under ration went for about eight annas, gur cost as much as Rs. 1/4/- to Rs. 1/8/-. Of course, now gur can be had in unlimited quantity and sugar cannot. The new cry for gur control springs from the cane-growers who want to be assured of their profits.

It is rather an easy way out to recommend control the moment anything becomes difficult. GBS in one of his plays says that murder is the coward's remedy for problems he cannot face. In the modern post-war world, control takes the place of murder. And we are all apt to forget that the purpose now should be to relax all controls except those on food and clothing and to see if the country could go back to a system of free enterprise.

No one seems to have touched on the point that control involves a kind of State monopoly and that this in turn leads more often than not to complete deterioration in quality.

Unfortunately this column is not meant for moralising otherwise—but let it go. We used in this office to order special tea from a special place. First blow was when we were put on to skim milk powder tea instead of the genuine milk stuff. Then started the sugar shortage; that hit us badly though the special place gave us sugar cubes and did not bother us very much. But now these cubes started figuring on the bill as a separate item. This would not have mattered very much because, despite the queerness of paying for one's tea and one's sugar on top of it, special tea is already special and need not suffer from additional specialities. But the chief provider of this tea decided to switch over to the irani product which in a moment of relaxed snobbery he tasted and announced was better than the other. None of us agreed; in fact we suspected him of special meanness but he would not budge.

The point is that too much control kills generosity. Already hospitality is at a low ebb. Some years ago a distinguished editor, when he visited this city, kept open house and as he walked in to his dinner, gathered all his visitors together and ushered them in the dinner. Now he just sits and outstays the last guests so that he has a late dinner and no company.

All this is bad for national manners and something must be done about it.

RED CHINA'S ENTRY INTO U.N.

Leading Frenchmen Support Her Case

PARIS: Aug. 9: Prominent Frenchmen holding diverse political views have asked France to support the admission of Communist China to the U.N. in an appeal issued on August 4 on the initiative taken by the editor of the independent weekly, OBSERVATEUR SEOLLOWING, M. Galude Bourdet.

The appeal, which is entitled "For peace—An appeal of independent Frenchmen", notes that the disagreement which had for several months impeded the proper functioning of the U.N., one of the causes of which was the non-admission of the popular Republic of China, has in an alarming manner increased international tension, and that this tension has been made still more serious by the Korean conflict.

They say: "It is indefensible that a nation of more than 450 million inhabitants be systematically excluded from the international debates. France in such circumstances has to play an important role.

"The vote of her delegate may be decisive. In recognising the popular Republic of China and by not opposing the admission of the Chinese delegate to U.N., the French Government would contribute its share to the easing of international tension. Such a gestaure would enable France to make an efficient approach to the Peking Government to make her abstain from any military intervention until general settlement of the Far East problems is reached.

"Therefore, we insist on the French Government acting in this way. It would help the attempts made by India to safeguard peace".

What Bombay Government Did And Said

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Under the auspices of Sanskar Mandal a series of talks by the Ministers of the State of Bombay "What Bombay Government Did and Said" is arranged. The Ministers have agreed to give a brief survey of the work done by their respective ministries since the present Congress Ministries took its office.

Shri Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue is initiating the talks on 15th August 1950 at 6 p.m. at Wilson College Hall. Shri Dinkarrao Desai, Shri V. L. Mehta, Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar will be giving their talks on subsequent days. The dates will be released in due time. The other Ministers who are at present in Poona are being contacted. This series will remain open for public.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Almost Forgot What He Forgot

By BUD FISHER

I WAS LOOKIN' FOR SOMETHING, BUT I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT-- SO I ASKED A COP! HE DIDN'T KNOW EITHER!
YOU HAVE A VERY FORGETFUL MIND!
WHAT'S THE STRING ON YA FINGER FOR?
OH, THAT'S WHAT I WAS LOOKIN' FOR! THAT'S TO HELP ME REMEMBER!
REMEMBER WHAT?
THAT'S A KNOT! FORGET-ME-NOT IS A FLOWER! FLOUR IS USED TO MAKE BREAD AND ON BREAD YOU PUT BUTTER! --
THAT'S TO REMIND ME TO BUY SOME PICKLED ONIONS!
?
Fisher

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